MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand hi stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtile power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and don't be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure of Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache!
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

PREVENTED AND RELIEVED

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

Daily Chicago Tribune.

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☞ Remittances for Letters, may be made at our risk.

Address "Chicago Tribune," Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

BANK BILL PASSED.

The Mack's Bank Bill passed yesterday, and will unquestionably become a law by the signature of the Governor. We shall lay it before our readers as soon as a correct copy of the last amendments can be obtained.

ANOTHER MEETING.

The gentlemen who signally failed, on Wednesday evening, to get an endorsement of the Breckinridge Platform, by the Republicans of this city, have greatly modified their call, in reissuing it for another meeting at Bryan Hall, on Saturday at 7½ o'clock P. M. An addendum to the call as it was printed at first, is in these words:

"All those Republicans are invited who are in favor of Freedom of Speech and coincide in the views set forth in the above call, and also those in favor of Law and Order, and opposed to Mob Law."

It is clear that Republicans in favor of Free Speech, and Law and Order, if not also in favor of the Breckinridge Platform, and of putting down that "seditious sheet," the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, are not asked to be present. This is as it should be; and we will undertake to guaranty the compromisers a quiet time, if, however, they can control the pro-slavery men of the Democratic party who appear to have taken this new school of Republicans into their keeping. Our advice then to Republicans of the old faith is to let the compromisers and the Democracy have a clear field. If any are tempted to see how Republicans look in making public proclamation that they are willing to surrender their principles upon the menace of the niggerdrivers, we trust that they will do nothing to interrupt the harmony of the occasion.

N. B.—The CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE will be issued as usual, on Monday morning.

FREE SOCIETY A FAILURE.

The idea that free society is a failure, originated in Virginia. It has found a multitude of devotees in the seceding States of the American Union, but its first expression, if we mistake not, was given in the Commonwealth which gave birth to Washington, Jefferson and Madison. In Virginia the notion that freedom of all kinds is a failure, has become so general that even the poor white trash have adopted it, and learned to sneer as contemptuously at anything having the appellation of "free," as Roger Pryor the bowie knife man, or John B. Floyd the $6,000,000 man. We are surprised to find the Chicago *Times* taking the same idea, and adding its miserable sneer at the principle for which Washington fought, and which Jefferson and Madison labored all their lives to establish. It is most natural. The Virginia idea having sunk from the front rank of American States to the fifth or sixth in point of wealth, population and influence—having exchanged its Patrick Henry, Randolph, Monroe and McDowell for Wise the crazy man, Pryor the bowie knife man, and Floyd the Indian Bond thief—it is proper that her small politicians and the like should pooh-pooh "free society" and free speech and free everything else in this delightful land of free soil, free labor and free speech," exclaims the *Times*, in what it probably passes for sarcasm in [illegible].

We have no worse wish for the Democratic party of Chicago than that their organ may pipe away on this text. Down with free society! Down with everything free! Let us have slave pens and slave drivers! Let us have mud-sills and a titled aristocracy! A year or two of this sort of [illegible] grinding, will place Democracy where the last trump will not disturb its repose.

THE CITY IS SOUND.

Republicans in the country, astonished at the jarring and discord in the party here, may be led to believe that the organization is under the influence of fear or selfishness, is going to pieces. They may be relieved. The heart of the party in this county never was sounder than it is now. As in all great public emergencies, some men of good intentions, other men to whom questions of humanity and right are secondary to matters of business, and others still who try to play politics so as to be always on the winning side and who are as often fall as succeed, faint or fall out. But their places are made good by recruits from other organizations that are breaking up. Local quarrels and questions about the city government may cut down the Republican majority in the spring election; but marshalled at the polls on the question which engages the country, and the party is as strong and as united, and as courageous as ever before. We are glad to say, too, that the portion of the commercial men, who were the first and most serious effects of panic, are sound and unyielding. The mercantile vote of another sort, to make the political voice of Chicago speak responsively to the demands of the New Orleans and [illegible] most signally failed; and they have learned that though pork and molasses are important in their sphere, they do not take the place of justice, freedom, humanity. Chicago has not yet descended to the level of New York. Cotton has not usurped the functions of Congress, Pork has not conquered Patriotism, and has not dethroned Loyalty; nor have Mess meats amended the Constitution. Chicago is sound.

WHAT THEY ARE AT.

It is evident that the Disunionists are doing their uttermost to make Chicago the most prosperous city on the continent. Five years of disunion, the improvement of the Illinois River and the digging of a ship canal from Chicago to LaSalle, would make it more apparent, as a future certainty, than anything else in the world. But as much as we desire to see Chicago the entrepot of the magnificent reach of country extending from Memphis to Lake Winnipeg, and from this point westward to the Rocky Mountains, we cannot but regret that the Union should be severed. But when separation of the States becomes inevitable, and the North is forced to seek, in existing commercial relations with a Northern outlet for the productions of the valley of the Mississippi, we shall see the unprecedented prosperity of the country adjacent and the lake [illegible] balm for the pulse of [illegible] surrounded by this deplorable [illegible] in these times, when trade, not politics seems to be the spring which moves the political motions of too many commercial men, we dare not [illegible] subject all that a look into the [illegible] fear that we should [illegible] to the secessionists [illegible] Republican standard, that, instead [illegible] off after the Breckinridge men, [illegible] saving the Union, they would be [illegible] Phillips and Garrison, the [illegible] way to divide it—all for [illegible] the "fair business transac[illegible]."

[illegible] Swannack,—a boy by the [illegible] run over by the cars and [illegible] on the Chicago, [illegible] Quincy Railroad, on Wednes[illegible] for this city. His [illegible].

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

THE BANK AMENDMENT BILL PASSED BOTH HOUSES.

THE AUDITOR'S BANK BILL.

THE MILITARY BILL LIKELY TO FAIL.

State Board of Education.

Acts Approved by the Governor.

Chicago City Charter.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS R. R.

AID TO KANSAS.

CURRENCY FOR TAXES DEFEATED

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 14.

THE BANK AMENDMENT BILL PASSED.

The Bank Amendment bill came up in the Senate at 10 o'clock, by special order, in Committee of the Whole, Gov. Casey in the chair. The bill was read by sections, and numerous amendments offered by Messrs. Higbie of Pike and Adams of Lee. The bill intact was defended by Senator Mack, with point and spirit; and Senator Higbie argued in favor of the amendments offered, with force and earnestness; but its passage seemed to be a foregone conclusion, so the committee reported favorably, after two hours' discussion, and the Senate passed the bill—ayes 21, noes 4.

It is due to Senator Mack to say that this bill has been carried more by his personal influence and labors, than by all other members of the General Assembly combined. There was great rejoicing on the part of the wild cat bankers—wild cats no longer—at the result, and several costly and magnificent dinners are to come off at Doul's restaurant, between now and the adjournment, to celebrate their triumph.

THE AUDITOR'S BANK BILL.

It will be remembered that a bill known as the "Auditor's Bank Bill" passed the House some weeks ago. It has been in the hands of the chairman of the Committee on Banks and Incorporations in the Senate ever since. The Chicago merchants' committee intend, if they can prevail upon any Senator to do so, to get a resolution in calling the bill up. Their exertions are likely to be fruitless.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

In the afternoon the Senate took up the Congressional Apportionment Bill from the special order, read it once, and postponed its further consideration until to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, when it is likely to pass.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Senate then went into the usual routine, ordering bills to be engrossed and passing private and local bills.

MILITARY BILL AND "INDIANA BANK" BILLS.

There is reason to fear the defeat of the Military bill, and to hope for the defeat of the "Indiana Bank" bill, as it is called in the Senate. The main objection I hear urged to the "Indiana Bank" bill is, that it legislates several Democrats into office whom the people seldom have and are never likely to put there again, first, principally, that the bill is clearly unconstitutional.

THE JACKSONVILLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Senate cut down the Jacksonville appropriation forty thousand dollars.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate passed a joint resolution to adjourn on the 19th inst. An amendment to make it the 22d instead, was laid on the table. The House has much more work to do, and will hardly agree to an adjournment *sine die* before the 28th.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor sent in to the Senate the following nominations to be added to the State Board as the nominations for 1861: Thomas J. Pickett, in place of G. G. Gillispie; Geo. B. Rex, continued; Dr. Calvin Goudy, in place of C. E. Hovey; J. W. Sheahan, in place of Daniel Wilkins; and W. H. Green, in place of George Bunsen, which were confirmed.

ACTS APPROVED.

The Governor to-day approved the following bills. The first and last two are of interest and importance to every person in the State:

An act to postpone the collection of the revenue of 1860.

An act to incorporate the Illinois Eldership of the Church of God.

An act to authorize Railroad Companies and Transportation Companies, and other corporations exercising the duties of common carriers, to dispose of unclaimed freight in certain cases.

An act to enable the Trustees of the First Baptist Society of Bloomingdale, DuPage county, to convey real estate.

An act to grant and re-establish a city charter for the city of Bloomington.

An act to change the time of holding courts in XIIth Judicial Circuit, and to extend the times in some of the counties thereof.

An act to incorporate the town of Metamora, in the county of Woodford, and to legalize the election of officers therein.

An act to incorporate the Morgan County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

An act to change the name of the Bloomingdale Cemetery Association in Du Page County.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Cairo.

An act to vacate the town plat of America, in Pulaski County.

An act to authorize the County Court of Pulaski County to levy an additional tax for the purpose therein named.

An act to vacate the plat of Roberts's Addition to the city of Rockford, in the county of Winnebago.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Marengo, in McHenry County.

An act to fix the time of holding Circuit Courts in the county of Woodford, in the 23d Judicial Circuit, and to regulate the practice in said Circuit.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the McLean Agricultural Society, approved February 12th, 1855.

An act to amend Chapter 30, Section 23 of Purple's Statutes of the State of Illinois.

An act to incorporate the Forreston Cemetery Association.

An act to change the times of holding Courts in the 4th Judicial Circuit.

An act to change the time of holding Courts in the 18th Judicial Circuit.

An act to vacate a portion of a certain street and alley in the town of Tamaroa.

An act to amend the General Banking Law in such manner as to afford greater security to the public.

An act to refund the interest on the College or University Fund, and appropriate the same for the use of the State Normal University.

THE CHICAGO CITY CHARTER.

The Chicago City Charter Amendment Bill was introduced late last night into the House and read twice and ordered to a third reading without opposition. It provides for funding the floating debt; extends the election to third Tuesday in March; provides for the organization of a Board of Public Works, the Commissioners thereof to be elected by the people; and the other amendments, comprising portions of both Charters, are to be submitted to a vote of the people for their ratification.

HEARING REPORTS.

The entire day, nearly, has been taken up hearing reports from Committees, and the clerks will be required to work all night to get the journals up.

ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.

The bill chartering the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad was reported from the Committee on Banks and Incorporations and referred to a Special Committee.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The bill creating a Board of Equalization passed to a third reading.

A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF KANSAS.

A message from the Governor communicated a Memorial from the Kansas Territorial Legislature, asking aid while a bill for the relief of Kansas was being read. The motion was first to appropriate $10,000, voted down; $5,000 again voted down; then $5,000 was moved and carried; but the Democracy refusing to suspend the rules, the bill lays over till to-morrow. During the debate, in which Mr. Green, on the part of the Opposition, dragged in the worn-out story of Sharpe's rifles and border ruffianism, Mr. Kiefer, of Jackson, a plain, blunt spoken old German Democrat, shamed his fellows by an appeal in behalf of the starving, and a burst of feeling which carried the House by storm.

THE REVENUE LAW AMENDMENT.

The House meets to-night to consider the bill to amend the Revenue Laws so that the taxes shall be paid in currency. The General Assembly having suspended specie payment for six months will probably suspend the further reconsideration of this bill in course of the evening to the 4th of July.

CURRENCY FOR TAXES DEFEATED.

10 P. M.—The House have just defeated the bill allowing currency to be taken for taxes by a vote of [illegible] to [illegible].

PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

At Columbus.

DEPARTURE FROM COLUMBUS.

Stops at Newark, Cadiz Junction, etc.

GRAND OVATION AT STEUBENVILLE.

A Two Hours' Detention.

ARRIVAL AT ALLEGHANY CITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14, 1861.

AT COLUMBUS.

At Columbus later than last night's dispatch, at 10 p. m., Mr. Lincoln was waited on at the Governor's mansion by the Governor's Guard, a military company chiefly composed of Democrats, by whom he was escorted to Deshler Hall, where a grand Military Ball, in honor of the President elect was in progress. Mr. Lincoln was introduced to the ladies of the corps and passed a very pleasant half hour in the hall. The whole affair was productive of much good feeling.

LEAVES FOR PITTSBURGH.

At 8 a. m. this morning the special train was in readiness to convey Mr. Lincoln to Pittsburgh by the Steubenville short route. The President of the Railroad Company, Judge Jewett, and Supt. Laing were on board throughout the trip, and gave the party every attention. At every station passed, despite unfavorable weather, there were large crowds, and the train was saluted as it passed.

AT COSHOCTON

the Buckeyes were out in force, and gave a rousing welcome. Mr. Lincoln addressed them a few words, and the crowd replied with cheers and vast enthusiasm. They were not to be cheated out of their demonstration by a drizzling rain. Men of all parties seemed to join in and vie with one another.

AT NEWARK

the Democratic Mayor was prepared with a reception speech, and there was an immense gathering about a platform erected near the track; but the time table forbade, and Mr. Lincoln did not leave the cars. A fine band played National airs and a National salute was fired.

PORT WASHINGTON

Repeated a like scene.

AT CADIZ JUNCTION.

At noon the lady of President of the Road, Judge Jewett, the prepared a most sumptuous and elegant dinner for the President and his party, who departed full of her praise and the fruits of her bounty.

AT STEUBENVILLE.

At 2 P. M. the train made a half hour's stop on the banks of the Ohio, overlooking Virginia. The people were out in force—not less than 8,000 or 10,000 persons were present—and that from both sides of the river. Notwithstanding the ice was at high flood, many citizens of Wellsburgh and the adjacent country of the Old Dominion gave the President a liberal representation. The cars passed in front of a carpeted stage, to which Mr. Lincoln was conducted amid a storm of cheers, the salutes of cannon, which reverberated grandly from the looming hill-sides over the river, and from the steam whistles of the adjacent rolling mills, foundries and machine shops. Mr. Lincoln was welcomed by Judge Lloyd of Steubenville, in an eloquent and happy speech.

JUDGE LLOYD'S SPEECH.

He said that on this occasion inhabitants of Virginia and Ohio were present uniting in the welcome. They were all attached to the Union, and desired its maintenance, looking to the Chief Magistrate elect for its support and its restoration. The Ohio does not divide the Queen of the West and the Mother of Statesmen, and the President who shall in the discharge of his oath faithfully execute the laws will receive the support of both sections. To your hand, sir, we with confidence entrust our hopes.

A charming choir of ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY YOUNG LADIES FROM THE THE STEUBENVILLE SEMINARY gave in spirited style the "Red, White and Blue."

Mr. Lincoln, in response to Judge Lloyd's address, spoke briefly and feelingly.

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

He said he feared the great confidence in his ability to administer the Government was unfounded. Indeed, I am sure it is encompassed by vast difficulties. Nothing shall be wanting on my part, sustained by God and the American people. I believe the devotion to the Constitution is equally great on both sides of the river. It is only the different understanding of it. The only dispute is what are their rights. If the majority should not rule, who should be the judge? When such a judge is found, we must all be bound by the decision. That judge is the majority of the American people. If not, then the minority must control. Would that be just or generous? Assuredly not. If we adopt a wrong policy, the opportunity to condemn would occur in four years. Then I can be turned out and a better man with better views be put in my place.

The whole affair at Steubenville was excellently well devised. A Citizen's Committee of thirty-four, irrespective of party, made arrangements which rendered it one of the prettiest ovations on the route.

AN INCIDENT.

In the midst of an eager crowd, as Mr. Lincoln was speaking, a brawny Irish miner struggled up to the platform and exclaimed, "God bless ye, Misther Lincoln! I didn't vote for ye, sure; but I wish ye luck, and I want to shake yer hand." A good humored shake was heartily exchanged. Mr. L. asked for whom he voted. "For Douglas." [Laughter.] Mr. L. said: "Now, my friend, will you allow me to tell you what, as a friend of Douglas, you ought to do: just help us keep the ship together and right on her course for four years, and Douglas will have another chance; but if you let the good ship be broken up, he'll never get to be President." [Laughter and cheers.] "That's so, Misther Lincoln. I'm thinkin' meself you'll save the Union sure, and we'll all help ye." [Enthusiastic cheering.]

AT ROCHESTER

a tall coal-heaver stepped upon the platform and said to Mr. Lincoln, "I want to shake hands with you; I can lick salt off the top of your head." [Laughter.] Mr. L. shook hands and then good naturedly measured statues with him, the President elect, for a rarity, using his whole length, and coming out a trifle ahead in point of length, to the great satisfaction of the crowd.

A DELAY OF TWO HOURS.

A freight train off the track twenty-five miles distant from Pittsburgh caused the first detention since the opening of the journey, and the two hours detention joined to a driving rain, most sadly defeated and thwarted the hopes and magnificent preparations of the good city of Pittsburgh. As it turned out, the debarkation took place in the most forlorn circumstances at 8 o'clock, over two hours late.

AT ALLEGHANY CITY

he was escorted to the Monongahela House by a military and civic escort. The streets were thronged, and the excitement was tremendous. The crowd blocked the avenues to the hotel. They cheered—they vociferated—they made everything ring until Mr. L. in response to their call came upon the balcony.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

Mr. L. addressed the immense crowd assembled. He said he would not give them a speech, as he thought it more rare if not more wise for a public man. He expressed his gratification and surprise at seeing so great a crowd and such boundless enthusiasm manifested to-night under such untoward circumstances, to greet so unworthy an individual as himself. This was undoubtedly attributable to the position to which more by accident than by merit he had attained. He remarked, further, that if all these energetic and wholesouled people whom he saw this evening before him, were for the preservation of the Union he did not see how it could be in much danger. [He was interrupted by cheering and cries of "Union and no compromise."] He had intended to say a few words to the people of Pittsburgh, the greatest manufacturing city of the United States, upon such matters as he believed they desired to hear, but as he had adopted the plan of holding his tongue for the most part and during the past year and since his election, he had perhaps better now hold his tongue. [Cries of "Go on."] Well, I am reminded that there is an Alleghany city as well as [illegible].

town, and the latter the Banner county, perhaps of the world. I am glad to see both of them and the good people of both. That I may not disappoint these, I will say a few words to you to-morrow as to the peculiar interests of Alleghany county.

He will speak more at length to-morrow morning. Should the weather permit the military pageant here to-morrow will be a very fine one. The salutes during the visit are fired from brass field pieces furnished from the U. S. arsenal.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Lincoln has been met and informally welcomed to Pennsylvania by several members of the Joint Committee of the Legislature who have come hither from Harrisburg, which point he will take on his way from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

Mr. Lincoln bears the real fatigues of the trip well thus far, and everything has transpired to make the journey of the President elect to the seat of government gratifying in every respect. The party are here the guests of the Committee representing the Common Council of Alleghany and the citizens of Pittsburgh. We leave for Cleveland at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

THE BRYAN HALL MEETING.

Letter from B. F. Millerd, Esq.

Editors of Tribune:

I wish to say a few words in explanation of the course pursued by myself and the majority at the meeting held on Wednesday evening last at Bryan Hall.

Before doing so, permit me to say a word in reference to one or two misrepresentations of myself personally. I am not, then, an editor of the TRIBUNE or a relative of any of its proprietors. It is due both to them and myself to state that for several years my relations to the editors of the TRIBUNE have not been of the most cordial character. I have continued to take the paper because, in its impersonal character as a journal, I have believed and still believe it is a fair exponent of the sturdy Republicanism of the Northwest—honestly and fearlessly reflecting the deep-seated principles of the party. It was, then, *in spite of* personal feelings that I went to the meeting last evening to endeavor to uphold the TRIBUNE in the manful battle which it is waging against the timid and the treacherous. I went because I believed that the TRIBUNE was *right* on the momentous questions which are upon us, and because I believed that if it was condemned by a public meeting purporting to be *Republican*, it would be "as when a standard-bearer fainteth," and would spread dismay through our ranks on the very eve of the battle.

Now, then, as to the rights of myself and those with whom I acted last night. It is claimed that those who signed the call for the meeting last night, and who paid for the use of the hall, had the exclusive right to participate in and control the meeting. Had the knot of Water street merchants issued a call for a meeting for the purpose of expressing *their own* sentiments, we venture to say they would have had the meeting to themselves. Instead of this, they issued a call to the Republicans of "the three grand divisions of the city." The only class not included in the call were "professed or aspiring politicians and editors." If any of either of these tabooed classes were there and participated in the meeting, I did not see them. The object of the meeting was stated in the call to be "*to take a fair expression of the true sentiments of the Republicans of Chicago.*" The mass of the Republican party in this city was included in that call. Whatever resolutions were passed were to go forth as "*the fair expression*" of the eleven thousand Republicans of Chicago. Now I undertake to say that every Republican who was invited to that meeting by the call, and who was to be committed by its action, had precisely the same rights there as those who issued the call.

No two dozen merchants can by paying twenty-five dollars for the use of a hall purchase a right to speak in the name of the Republican masses of this city. If these gentlemen will call a meeting of Pork Packers, or of any other class of business men, no one will disturb their feast. But in this city at least they cannot *pack* a public meeting at twenty-five dollars a barrel, and *brand* "Republicanism" upon it, in order to ship it to a Southern market.

It has been said that the meeting was called to order before the proper time. No time was mentioned in the call, and the omission was evidently intentional, that the compromisers might spring an organization upon the meeting. But the meeting was not to be so easily *barreled*. The meeting was called to order at the usual hour. But if otherwise, why did not Mr. Hough and his friends *object* to the meeting being called to order then? Why did they put Mr. Hough in nomination for the chair if the meeting was improperly called to order, and having voluntarily entered upon a vote, then, after being twice outvoted, seek to gain by ruffianism what they had failed to get by suffrage?

When Mr. Hough had failed to get possession of the chair by violence, as he had failed to get it by a vote of the meeting, he exercised his rights by speaking for more than an hour, and was repeatedly urged to submit his resolutions, if he had any. He and his friends knew the temper of that meeting too well to trust any crawling resolutions within its grasp!

One word more and I have done with this matter in which I have been forced to act a somewhat prominent part. Whatever may be true of the great cities of the seaboard, however, their merchants can force those cities upon their knees when their craft is in danger, Chicago is governed by her intellect and her conscience—not her pocket. But I am satisfied that the signers for the meeting last evening no more represented the merchants than they did the masses of this city. The South and their Northern lacqueys may as well understand first as last that the "goods, not the principles" of Chicago merchants are in the market.

BENJ. F. MILLERD.

Chicago, Feb. 14, 1861.

Editors and Politicians at Bryan Hall.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

If I read the call for the public meeting at Bryan Hall on Wednesday evening aright, there were *two classes* of persons particularly excluded—namely, editors and politicians. The only editor I observed on the platform was E. W. MCCOMAS, of the Chicago *Times*, who glared like a full moon upon the audience till the gas was shut off. The most prominent *politicians* I noticed on the platform were R. M. HOUGH and J. M. RICHARDS. Mr. HOUGH is, or assumes to be, the *leading politician of DuPage county*. He is known to the farmers of DuPage as the head of the "Bloomingdale clique." He is the noisiest man at every County Convention and the most uncertain man at every State Convention. Those who attended the Decatur Convention last May will understand what I mean. If he is not now an office-holder, he certainly has been, and he is constantly aspiring to be. Ask any citizen of DuPage county whether R. M. Hough is, or is not, an active politician.

As to J. M. RICHARDS, I am able to say that no man of my acquaintance has dabbled in politics more regularly and persistently than he. First as President of our Young Men's Fremont Club—next as a violent worker at Second Ward primary meetings, where his name was invariably on one ticket or the other—next as a delegate to the Springfield Convention of 1858, a rampant Lincoln man—next as a delegate to the Decatur Convention of 1860, an ardent Judd man—next as a sturdy street canvasser in behalf of a proposition to incorporate the Breckinridge platform into the Federal Constitution. If these things do not constitute a *politician*, then I don't know the meaning of the term. Mr. RICHARDS, I understand, urges that he has never been an office-seeker. Who says he has? *I* say that he has been one of the most industrious politicians in the city—as active in that line in Chicago as Hough has been in DuPage county. Upon what theories of decency, then, did HOUGH and RICHARDS make themselves so conspicuous on the platform? They, and McComas, were expressly excluded from the meeting by the terms of the call.

I ask for information.

One of the "REPUBLICAN MASSES."

Let us Understand.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The following is an extract from an editorial in Long John's paper of this morning, in reference to the proceedings of the REPUBLICAN meeting held in Bryan Hall last evening, which seems to me to present a new rule in regard to *public meetings*:

"But we do say that the time has come when men who advertise public meetings and pay for the Hall shall control the meeting."

Am I to understand that if some ten or twenty Republicans should call a meeting, and pay for the Hall in which such meeting is held, during next week, for the purpose of discussing the LIBERTY and ECONOMY doctrines of the present Mayor, that I am deprived of the privilege of speaking and voting in favor of his policy, if the callers of the meeting are opposed to it? Please answer, and oblige,

[illegible]

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1861.

It has been given out in all the papers that the Committee of the Peace Conference would agree on a report, and it would be submitted to-day. But a Missouri Commissioner declared this morning not only that they would not report to-day, but there was no prospect that they would agree upon any basis of adjustment at all. Messrs. Guthrie and Tyler, on the part of the Kentucky and Virginia Commissioners, waited on the President yesterday, with a view to ascertain the position of the Government as to the force question, coercion, &c. Especially they asked that since the ground had been taken in Holt's last communication to Col. Hayne, that the Government was holding Fort Sumter to protect Charleston and Charleston commerce, the Government would listen to South Carolina's request to withdraw the garrison, because they did not ask nor want protection at the hands of the Federal Government.

The President firmly declined. They informed him that any attempt to hold Sumter by force, or to retake any other fort would unite the whole South. They also profess to be sure of two Northern States that will make common cause with the South when coercion comes.

The Secessionists here pretend that Major Anderson and Lieut. Mead, both at Fort Sumter, will throw up their commissions the moment their States, Kentucky and Virginia, secede.

What is called the manifesto of Mr. Lincoln at Indianapolis, creates most intense excitement here. It is received in all sorts of ways, according to the antecedent opinion of men. The straight Republicans hail it as a sound, manly and statesmanlike appeal, to the sober sense of the people in behalf of the integrity of the Government, and the union of the nation. The Pennsylvanians and moderate Republicans are afraid lest it tend to close the door to reconciliation.

Secessionists are glad the President elect promises to use coercion—saying it is all they want.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1861.

The Joint Committee have made all arrangements for the inauguration, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings will have a platform erected in a few days over the eastern portico of the Capitol, where the inaugural address will be delivered.

Judge Hillyer, Solicitor of the Treasury, resigned, and returned to Georgia. The reason is the secession of his State.

SEEDS, DOCUMENTS, AND SALARIES.

All documents, seeds, &c., which belonged to the seceding Senators and Representatives have been forwarded to them by express and mail. They have drawn all of their salaries for the full session.

The Peace Conference met at 1 o'clock p. m. to-day, but did nothing, the Committee being unable to report, as yet, any plan, but it is thought that by to-morrow they will be ready to present one on the basis of Reverdy Johnson's resolutions.

Judge Wright of Ohio died at 2 o'clock today, surrounded by many of his personal and political friends. He was stricken with paralysis a few days since, and even up to this morning he was deemed better; but his advanced age, coupled with the severe disease, prevented his recovery.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued proposals for eight millions of United States stock. The proposals will be received until noon, Feb. 23, 1861.

On the 22d of this month there will be a grand parade here, in which the newly organized military companies will participate.

The Secretary of War sent modified estimates to the Senate to-day for the next fiscal year, for fortifications.

He states that it will be perceived that all works south of the Chesapeake are omitted from estimates, with the exceptions of Forts Calhoun, Taylor and Jefferson. The latter having derived an importance from recent events, he recommends that the amount of the estimates be appropriated.

The Senate had under consideration, to-day the Tariff Bill, but made but little progress. Gov. Seward moved the restoration of provisions for the bonded warehouse system. This will pass even if the bill fails, of which, however, there is but little doubt now.

Another military company arrived to-day, making some fifteen hundred soldiers now here.

What is Thought of Lincoln's Indianapolis Speech.

[From the Louisville Courier, (Dem.)]

That his speech at Indianapolis, which we print in full this morning, was not a hasty and unthoughted effort is evident from the position of the speaker and the circumstances attending its delivery, *and the fact that with his own hand he revised it for the press*; while the tone of the Black Republican paper published in the city of his residence and edited by a near blood relative, his own declarations to newspaper correspondents and private gentlemen, and the character of those upon whom he has bestowed his confidence, compel us to believe, and must convince every reflecting man, that the "policy foreshadowed in the Chicago platform," and proclaimed on Monday at Indianapolis in terms that must alarm every Southern citizen, will be carried out by Mr. Lincoln's administration to the fullest possible extent.

The language of Mr. Lincoln is not that of a patriot, nor are his positions those of a statesman. The policy foreshadowed can result only in war; and the enunciation of his views was ill-timed, uncalled for, offensive in its manner, necessarily irritating to the South, and blasts every reasonable hope entertained by the most sanguine of an adjustment of difficulties between the sections.

If, in carrying out this purpose so clearly indicated, after his inauguration, "he will be sustained by the people" of the free States, as the Black Republican organ in Indiana claims will be the case, a separation of all slave States from all the free States is inevitable and necessary.

[From the Louisville Journal, (American.)]

The recapture of forts now in possession of the seceding States could be accomplished or even undertaken only at the cost of civil war in its most fierce and desolating and of the extinction of the last hope of preserving the nation. If Mr. Lincoln does in reality meditate the enterprise he is scarcely less than a simpleton for broaching it as he has done.

We hope that before Mr. Lincoln proceeds another stage on his journey to Washington, he will relieve himself from the first horn of this dilemma by clearly disavowing his Indianapolis speech as a declaration of his future policy. We can assure him in all earnestness that unless he shall make this disavowal promptly he will have inflicted on the country a blow that he may find it beyond his power to mediate hereafter.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel, (Dem.)]

The speech of Mr. Lincoln in this city, on Monday evening, is fully explained by this declaration. He was not "merely asking questions," but was laying down his policy and educating the hearts of his friends for war. He means to plunge this country into all the horrors of civil war, and we may as well look the question squarely in the face.

[From the New Albany (Ia.) Ledger, (Dem.)]

But we have little hope that anything which the editor of the *Journal* or other Union men of the South can say, will have any weight with Mr. Lincoln. He has given himself over to the fanatics of his own section, and is determined to pursue a policy that will involve the country in civil war.

The State Fair.

[From the Dixon Telegraph.]

Since the decision of the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society at its recent meeting, locating the next Fair at Chicago, the various interests at that point have unwisely got into a controversy among themselves as to who shall reap the *greatest* amount of benefit from its location there. This is the real point at issue with them, under whatever pretext the newspaper controversy may be carried on, and can only end in injury to all, and possibly convince the Executive Board that a reconsideration of their action at Springfield, and an acceptance of some of the proposals from other points in the State will be imperatively demanded by the interests of the Society.

The conditions upon which the Fair is to be or was located for 1861 were fully understood by all the bidders for it: that sufficient guarantees from those interested at the point of location would be required for buildings and fixtures, together with a sufficient quantity of ground, the erection of an amphitheatre, &c., according to plans and specifications presented. The bids were all based upon the same information, nothing more or less; amongst those from the various points who proposed to comply with the terms required were *two* from Chicago, one from George W. Gage, representing what is known as the "Brighton interest," and W. W. Boyington, Esq., representing the "Mechanic's Institute" and Cottage Grove interest. All things considered, Mr. Gage's proposition was esteemed the most favorable and adopted. After the decision the Society addressed circulars to the President of the State Horticultural Society, Mechanic's Institute, Chicago Gardeners and *others*, requesting their kind offices and "co-operation." The Institute, according to its published proceedings in the *Tribune*, is gravely considering the question as to whether it shall form a *union* with the State Agricultural Society in the approaching Fair! A "mechanic," who is supposed to represent the Institute, asserts in the Chicago *Journal* that "the proposition of Mr. Gage received the preference of the Agricultural Board not from the fact of any superior *guarantee* or *location*, but from the fact that they had *previously pledged him such preference*."

From what we know of the character of the President and Executive officers of the State Society we feel safe in saying that such assertions touching their integrity are as untrue as the whole controversy between the various interests in Chicago is ill-advised and injudicious. A direct effort on their part to injure the society and cripple its usefulness in the country, and drive its Board to reconsider its resolution of location and accept the open handed pledges of Peoria, Galesburg, Bloomington, Quincy, Mattoon, Springfield or some other desirable point from which propositions are still before them, could not be more effectual than the course adopted; in fact nothing could be more directly tend to such a result than the kind of warfare that they are now engaged in. If the enterprising and liberal people of that young and mighty city of the West would unite and [illegible].

grand occasion for the display of the Agricultural and Mechanical resources of Illinois and other States, it may be equal and possibly surpass any St. Louis or National Fair yet held. The executive Committee are yet to meet at Chicago to examine the ground proposed to be furnished by Mr. Gage as well as to approve the indemnity proposed for the faithful performance of preparing it. Should the choice of locality be Brighton, or some other eligible point, most assuredly it will have to be approved by the committee of the Board. They are men of experience, well acquainted with the wants of a Fair going community. Allow us right here to predict, that any locality not possessing the pre-requisites of easy access, at low rates of fare, camping grounds, with the usual comforts to be expected at Annual State Fairs, will not be easily palmed off upon this Committee. We presume Mr. Gage himself does not expect it, wish it, and certainly could not urge it.

THE CITY.

REPORT IN VERSE.—The only man in the country who can report a speech in verse and then sing it, is said to be Ossian E. Dodge, who sings in Bryan Hall Monday evening, the 18th inst. Dodge attended the Chicago Republican Convention and reported the speeches in verse, and then sung them. The boys mustn't forget him.

EXPECTED.—Mrs. Slemmer, the wife of the Lieutenant of that name now in command of Fort Pickens, is expected to arrive here soon on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Dupuy.

☞ "Who wants a home." We call special attention to this advertisement. Any one whose condition answers its wants will find it worthy of their notice.

WASHINGTON IRVING.—The bad weather should not prevent all who wish a rare literary treat from attending the lecture on Washington Irving, by O. H. Tiffany, D. D., before the Ladies' City Mission, to-night, at the Methodist Church Block.

WORK OF THE INCENDIARY.—A barn belonging to Sylvester Lind, Esq., situated on Morgan street, between Randolph and Washington, with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire at seven o'clock yesterday morning. Loss $500. Undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

THE MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—This body have passed similar resolutions to those lately adopted by the Board of Trade of this city, heartily endorsing the kind attention shown its members by the management of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad during the recent excursion to Philadelphia.

SUNK IN THE LAKE.—We learn that a small portion of some of the center foundations of one of Messrs. Sturges & Buckingham's mammoth grain elevators has lately given way and gone to the bottom, probably from some defect in the filling-in or the stone work. This has caused no material damage, however, and will be speedily repaired. Meanwhile the immense business transacted in the building suffers no diminution.

GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.—We are informed that Mad. Fabbri on her return from Milwaukee and departure for London, where she has accepted an engagement as Prima Donna to Her Majesty's Theatre, will give on Friday next, Washington's birthday, in Bryan Hall, a grand popular concert, assisted by our best home talent. Mad. Fabbri will sing the "Star Spangled Banner," in full costume, supported by an excellent chorus, and we are sure no one will miss this last opportunity of hearing the greatest lyric tragedienne who has ever appeared before a Chicago audience. The hall will be appropriately decorated for the occasion.

☞ Among the many labor-saving inventions in the household department. We know of no one likely to prove a greater benefactor than the washing machine. In the eastern cities, French's Conical Washing Machine is to be found in nearly every family. Wherever it is used it is found to be as indispensable as the sewing machine. A great saving of time and labor without any wear and tear of the fabric. A great many washing machines have been invented, but none, it appears, has been found as efficient as French's. Having made use of it ourselves, we can cheerfully bear testimony to its good qualities, and recommend its use in every family. They can be found and had of the agent, at Messrs Hooker & Jones', 107 Lake street.

SURPRISE PARTIES.—These semi-agreeable demi-disagreeable amusements, are getting to be quite popular of late. The pleasantest affair of the kind we have recently heard of, came off at the residence of H. D. Colvin, Esq., resident Superintendent of the United States Express Company, on Wednesday night. The party was conducted by Mr. Alexander White, on purely surprise principles and started from the Briggs House. The assemblage at Mr. Colvin's residence was large and select, consisting of the ladies and gentlemen of some of our first families. The company first had music from the Lumbard Brothers and Mr. Adams, the Boston Tenor. Francis A. Eastman, of the *Post*, proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Colvin in a neat little impromptu speech, which was drank, (the toast, not the speech,) when Mr. Colvin made a suitable response. Taken all in all, it was an exceedingly happy occasion. It was finished off handsomely by an adjournment to the Briggs House, where a collation was served and dancing to the music of the Light Guard Band was kept up to the "wee sma' hours ayant the twal."

THE PREMIUM HOGS.—Huntington, Bros. & Vogell have had on exhibition at the Michigan Central transfer depot in this city, for two days past, one hundred extra dressed hogs, which they received from Vollintine & Stewart of Aurora, Kane county, Ill., and which were raised in that vicinity. They were of the fine boned Suffolk and Grass cross-stock, and some of them were so fat that they were not able to see or walk for some time before killing—the entire lot weighing an average of 435 pounds. Fifty of them, weighing an average of 455 pounds, were awarded the premium car just finished by the Michigan Central Railroad Company at Detroit, for the purpose of carrying them *through to Boston without breaking bulk or reloading*. The other fifty go forward by the same train, with all the privileges of the first-class car except that of having to change cars. They have been shipped via the Michigan Central, Great Western, and New York Central Railroads, to care of Willard Gay, Cashier of State Bank, of Troy, for exhibition in that city, and to care of Emerson Wheeler, Boston, for exhibition and sale. It was the general expression here, by packers and dealers in dressed hogs, that they were the best lot of one hundred hogs ever seen together in this city, and we expect to hear the same report when they arrive in Boston.

A Schism in the Berean Baptist Church.

Owing to some difference of opinion about general church management between the Trustees and Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church—situated on Dekoven street, near South Desplaines—a schism has occurred, resulting in the interchange of sentiments far from fraternal in character. Last week the Trustees held a meeting at which it was resolved to close the church edifice until the 22d of the present month. This did not suit the Rev. Isaiah Rider, and a portion of his flock, and thereupon they addressed the following petition to Mayor Wentworth:

To Hon. John Wentworth, Mayor of the city of Chicago:

SIR:—The subscribers, learning that some two or three persons claiming to have control of the House of Worship occupied by the Berean Baptist Church, in the southwest part of the city, have notified Mr. Isaiah Ryder, Pastor of said Church that the House of Worship would be closed until the 22d inst. thereby excluding the congregation from the privilege of public worship at the usual place, and contrary to the wishes of the Pastor and a large majority of the congregation, usually assembling in said house, do therefore as citizens and members of said congregation, respectfully request your Honor to send such police assistance as your Honor may think proper under the circumstances to preserve order and enable the said congregation to enjoy their usual rights and privileges of public worship on the Sabbath of the 17th and 24th instant.

P. S. Smith, John Gensenhausen, Wm. Fay, Wm. Washburn, Geo. H. Lozier, Anson Bushnell, Warner Miller, M. Shoop, J. Bannan, J. D. Crocker, Samuel Stiller, C. C. Young, N. Horton, R. Pendleton, S. L. Davis, Benj. Palmer.

In compliance with the prayer of the signers of the petition, a posse of police were sent to the Berean Baptist Church last Sabbath morning, and the key of the edifice was obtained from the Pastor. But upon attempting to gain admittance to the building it was found that the locks had been changed, and the doors were forced by the officers. The out[illegible].

The Winter and its Lessons.

In the summer season, when the weather is warm, and the want of a fire and a protecting roof is hardly felt, it is not usual to find crime so prevalent, and beggars at the same season are scarce. The reason is obvious. It is then comparatively easy work to obtain sufficient food to sustain life, and as for a bed to repose his weary limbs upon, bless you, none is required; the poor child of want is fully satisfied with his soft side of a plank, under a sidewalk, or a barrel or box on the wharf. There he sleeps as soundly as though beneath his father's roof tree. The rats that play about him only serve the purpose of keeping him from forgetting that he is a wanderer and an outcast.

The winter season, with its chilling winds and cutting cold, ice, snow, sleet, and its usual effects upon the various callings from which the poorer classes obtain their bread, exerts a terrible influence upon the laboring man. Work is stopped. Bread and butter are subject to the same process at the same time. It is a much more easy transition under these circumstances, from the honest laborer to the sphere of the petty pilferer, bold burglar, or robber, than the most of people would believe. The present winter is an instance in point. Burglaries and larcenies have increased and decreased in frequency just in proportion as the weather has been colder or more mild. Clothes lines and hen roosts suffer in relation and proportion to rising and falling of degrees Farenheit. Ten degrees below zero is a wonderful thief; zero is no better; and it is not until the temperate region is reached that we find crimes of this character begin to become less frequent. So we learn that the winter's cold, the need or want of comfort, the lack of protection against the storms and the winds, create crime. To be sure, moralists will contend it should not be thus. Grant it to be so, and still the truth of the statement is not shaken.

Another lesson: There are those too poor to live, almost, who are not far enough reduced to steal. They would work if they could find work to do, but it is not to be had; yet their sense of honesty revolts against taking the property of another, even to clothe or feed their freezing, famishing children. We are informed that there are many such in our midst. It would prove a blessed comment upon the inherent goodness of the human heart, and show that the lesson taught by stern winter had not been taught wholly in vain, were the charitable and benevolent of the city to go out into the streets, seek out these poor, honest families, and carry substantial relief to their houses. In addition to this, it would be one of the strongest checks upon the increase of crime in our midst that could be forged.

St. Valentine's Day.

Yesterday, although a day on which Araminta Scroggins and Letitia Emeline Dobbs could not promenade the sunny side of Lake street, and the Adolphus Jenkinses were compelled to keep their rooms that they might not soil their patent leathers and spotless hose, was St. Valentine's day, and the love missives passed and repassed right merrily. We have taken some trouble to hunt up a few figures in this connection, and give the result below.

We have no means of learning the precise number sent by Uncle Sam's carrier, the Post Office, yesterday, but judge from the number delivered by Floyd's Penny Post that the total bought and intended for delivery in the city cannot fall far short of fifteen thousand. Of these the majority were of the cheaper class, comparatively few costly ones having been disposed of. Was Cupid affected by the stringency in the money market and the high rate of exchange? Rather unromantic, we confess, but perhaps too true.

The total number of love missives delivered yesterday, up to 10 o'clock last night—at which hour his corps of sixteen boys retired weary to their beds—by Floyd's Penny Post, was between five thousand and five thousand five hundred. Several hundred yet remained to be carried to their destinations this morning. As with other favors of fickle Fortune, in other matters save love, these sweet-scented pledges of St. Valentine were quite unequally distributed among the people. One girl residing in the South Division, not a thousand miles from the Bishop's Palace, was made the recipient of one hundred and seventeen. Another, the daughter of a well-known poultry dealer on Dearborn street, was made happy "eighty-four times—forty-three of these happinesses coming at one fell stroke. Had she not been a lass of remarkably good constitution, the Coroner to-day might have been called to hold an inquest, the result of which could have been, "Died of a sudden visitation of valentines." But she still survives.

The shafts of St. Valentine sent yesterday were seasoned largely with the comic element, and about equally divided among the fairer and sterner sex. We remark it as an evidence of increasing good sense among the devotees of this second mate of Captain Cupid, that the vulgar and insulting were comparatively few among those distributed. Some remarkably chaste and beautiful valentines were brought out the past season; but from the bad weather and hard times the retail sale was considered poor. The wholesale trade, however, was good, one firm having disposed of five hundred dollars worth to country traders.

So much for the greetings of happy hearts, St. Valentine's day A. D. 1861.

Hahnemann Medical College.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, the first Annual Commencement of this College came off at Metropolitan Hall yesterday afternoon. The exercises, which were of a very interesting nature, were opened with prayer by the Rev. Z. M. Humphrey. The President conferred the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery upon the following named gentlemen:

N. C. Burnham, Illinois; Rinaldo L. Curtis, Pennsylvania; F. P. De Derkey, M. D., Illinois; Chas. S. Duncombe, M. D., Wisconsin; George E. Husband, Canada West; E. M. P. Ludlam, Illinois; John Moore, Illinois; W. K. Palmer, Illinois; A. W. Phillips, New York; Frank L. Vincent, Illinois; C. A. Williams, Michigan.

The Honorary Degree of the College was conferred upon Dr. M. D. Coe, of St. Charles, Illinois, and F. A. Lord, M. D., of Chicago, Illinois.

The Valedictory Address by Prof. Small was a high-toned and praiseworthy production. We append the following as a sample of the characteristic good sense which it set forth in this parting word of counsel to the young doctors:

And finally, gentlemen, you must never forget that you are not the masters of Nature, but her humble attendants—assistants;—that you are not the source of law to the vital economy, but merely the servants to aid the operation of its laws. The forces of the living organism are, in a great measure, beyond your control. Be cautious how you disturb them. Never look on disease as some corporate entity, which you can demolish at a blow. Neither would I inculcate any intolerant expectancy—no sluggish "meditation on death," but I would advise you to be careful, lest you tamper too freely with this complicated mechanism, and its occult forces. Just listen to the appeal of the quaint emblematist:

"Hold thy hand, health's dear maintainer,
Life, perchance, may burn the stronger;
Having substance to maintain her,
She, untouched, may last the longer.
When the artist goes about
To redress her flame, I doubt,
Oftentimes, the flame is out."

But to the man of correct physiological views, who is acquainted with the laws of the organization upon which his medicinal agents operate, no such appeal need be made. He knows his position and his duty; and as he sits by to replenish the oil, and tend the flame of the lamp of life, he can never imagine himself the source and fountain of its elemental heat and light.

SERVANT GAL-ISM.—People who are employed by servant-girls, are hereafter to mind their p's and q's more carefully, or they may not come off as well as did one of our best citizens, yesterday, before Justice DeWolf. He got fined three dollars and costs because he could not restrain his arm from slapping the face of a girl by the name of Mary Welch, who, in consideration of a certain stipulated sum of ready money, weekly in hand paid by the aforesaid good citizen, condescended to employ the aforesaid citizen, his wife and children to do her housework and cooking. The said Mary Welch was indulging in some terrible tall swearing before the children of the citizen when he administered the rebuke alluded to. Although Justice DeWolf is by no manner of means inclined to favor the petty tyranny held with so high a hand over our best families by the "help" who employ them, the law compelled him to assess a fine for the administration of that blow. And Mary went home with her head held higher than ever, determined that she would rule in her own dominions, and if her "missus" did not keep her [illegible].

Recorder's Court.

The Recorder's Court, Judge Robert S. Wilson presiding, was all day yesterday busy examining witnesses in the Rogers embezzlement case. The number and legal ability of the counsel on both sides of this suit, or some other reason we cannot comprehend, acts as a sort of impediment to its progress, and it is expected to drag its slow length along for several days yet. Yesterday forenoon, Mr. J. H. Kinzie, jr., was upon the stand, and in the afternoon much time was consumed in eliciting a limited number of facts from a Mr. Woodside. The former witness testified to the amount of deficiency in his bank account, and the latter to the examination of the books to find the precise location of the deficit.

In the side Court, before C. M. Willard, Robert Peoples, concerned in the burglary of clothing from a store on Wells street, under the Colby House, in company with Drummond, Kilfoyl and Boyl, was tried and convicted. The jury fixed the value of the property found in possession at a sufficient sum to send the defendant to Joliet for two years. Thus the entire force connected with this bare-faced robbery are in fair way of receiving their just deserts. "A few more of the same sort" are left in the city, who might well go keep them company.

Peter Flinn, was found guilty of the larceny of two pair of pants valued at $4. A slight exaggeration of one dollar in the price of unmentionables would have consigned Peter to serve his time with the quartette mentioned above. Peter should be taught by this narrow escape to do better hereafter.

MORAL AND APPROPRIATE.—The clergymen of New England recommend the concerts of Ossian E. Dodge as "highly moral and appropriate for the public hall, private parlor or house of worship." Dodge sings in Bryan Hall Monday evening, the 18th inst. He will be assisted by J. G. Clark, who is said to be one of the finest of singers.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

PAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP.—Every married lady should see the pamphlet, to be had, gratis, of Sargent, druggist, cor. Randolph and State streets.

ATTENTION, COMPANY B. ZOUAVE REGIMENT.—You are notified to appear at the Armory, this evening, at 7¼ o'clock, *sharp*. Business of importance. By order, J. R. HAYDEN, Capt.

TO THE PUBLIC—*A Card*.—The undersigned, parties to the protracted litigation known as the Sewing Machine Controversy, respectfully give notice that Geo. B. Sloat and Company have settled for all past infringements on their patents, all Sewing Machines heretofore made by Geo. B. Sloat & Co., or by the Sloat Sewing Machine Co., and sold by them or their Agents are duly legalized under our patents, and that all suits pending by us, or any of us, against any person or parties for the manufacture or sale of these Machines are settled, and that the UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, are authorized under arrangements which they have made, to supply the SLOAT ELLIPTIC HOOK SEWING MACHINES to their agents and the public from their Manufactory, at Richmond.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr.,
WHEELER & WILSON, Mfg. Co.,
N. WHEELER, Prest.,
GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co.,
O. B. POTTER, Prest.,
I. M. SINGER & Co.

TO MY AGENTS AND THE PUBLIC.—I beg leave to announce, that having contended against the Sewing Machine Patents of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company and the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company by a long course of expensive litigation, until from repeated decisions of the Courts of the United States in favor of those Patents, I became convinced that I could not succeed in defending against them.

Therefore, to protect my Agents and all persons to whom they have sold the Sloat Machines, I have settled with the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, and also with I. M. Singer & Co., and Elias Howe, Jr., and have legalized said Machines.

For the future, the UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Richmond, Virginia, who have taken a license under said companies, will supply the public with the SLOAT ELLIPTIC AND IMPROVED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES from the Factory in Richmond. GEO. B. SLOAT.

RICHMOND, November 14th, 1860. feb14-3t

REMOVAL.—The Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company have removed their General Freight and Passenger Offices from No. 53 Dearborn street, to No. No. 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, on Tuesday, Feb. 5th, 1861.

feb5-12t GEO. M. GRAY.

☞ Cook & McLain, 90 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

[illegible]

☞ For ANY operation upon your teeth, or for PERFECT artificial work of any desirable style, call on Dr. Albaugh, No. 53 West Randolph st.

ja26-3m

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.—I buy all kinds of discredited Illinois Currency at the highest market price.

E. K. WILLARD,
feb9d13-1w No. 2 Clark street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Elder A. S. Hayden will preach in the Christian Church, on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker, this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

MARRIED.

In this city, Feb. 13th, by Rev. D. P. Livermore, assisted by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Rev. JACOB STROUP, Pastor of the Universalist Society at [illegible], Mich., and Miss PHEBE KING, of Fodes, Iowa.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest*

TO RENT—The house No. 9 Eldridge Court, eight rooms, good cellar, bath room, &c. Rent moderate. Apply at 316 Michigan avenue. fe15x21

WHO WANTS A HOME?—A young gentleman and his mother want to get a middle aged widow lady as Housekeeper. She must be genteel and tolerably well educated. Such a one will be treated as one of the family in every respect. None but such a one need apply. Address for one week Box 2177 stating where they can be seen. fe15x31

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be obtained at No. 40 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. ja15x1m

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, can be obtained at the Waverley House, 223 Kinzie street, for $5.00 per week; Day Board $3.50 per week. Transient $1.00 per day. fe15x31 D. S. POTTER, Proprietor.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as General Clerk. Address "Z Y S," Post Office. References given if required. fe15x31

$500.—Wanted a Partner, a trustworthy man with the above amount in a cash business that requires the attention of two. Profits very large. For particulars call at Room No. 39 Matteson House between the hours of 10 to 12 a. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. ☞ None need apply who objects to travelling. fe15x2t

WANTED—One or two good, comfortable HOUSES, pleasantly located, for which a reasonable rent will be paid. Possession wanted May 1st. E. H. HARMON, 53 Lake street. fe15x1w

STUTTERING AND STAMMERING cured without Medicines or Surgical operation.

Prof. TUCK

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that he has recently arrived in town and will treat all persons afflicted with stuttering and stammering. Those preferring it can be treated at their residences, by leaving the [illegible] stating [illegible] time and place. The Professor may be seen free of charge at the [illegible], Mr. [illegible] House, on Dearborn street, between Lake and water streets.

TERMS:—NO CURE NO PAY.

Hours of consultation at his room from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 till 9 P. M. fe15x1t

SOAP!—SOAP!!—SOAP!!!—

Every Family

Should send for a Box of

R. H. STEWART & CO.'S

White Erasive Soap.

We defy competition and guarantee that it will give more satisfaction and better every effect of the kind in this market. Our wagons will deliver to any part of the city. R. H. STEWART & CO. Office and Factory, 234, 236 and 238 East Kinzie street. fe15-x3t

A CASE NEEDING ATTENTION.—It is conceded on all sides that Messrs. [illegible] No. 129 on [illegible] street, "know how to keep a hotel." Their [illegible] Rooms are daily crowded with a good class of customers, and these customers go away full, and their faces clothed in smiles at the good cheer they have partaken of. fe15x1t

SOMETHING NEW.—We have succeeded in bringing to perfection a new Illuminating Oil, equal to Kerosene, [illegible] per gallon, which, for brilliancy, is ahead of any Oil in use. Agents wanted. But little capital required to manufacture. Sample (enough for trial) sent on receipt of 50 cents in stamps. Call on or Address Chicago [illegible] Company, 125 Randolph street, Post Office Box 3971. fe15x1t

GROVER & BAKER'S

Noiseless

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

$40 AND UPWARDS.

No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS tastefully got up to order at Tribune Office, 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE:
The following are the Rates of Advertising Agreed upon:
DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

One Square, (eight lines space) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, till 6 days	.25
One Square, two weeks, (or $7.00)	3.00
One Square, one month, (in $8.00)	5.00
One Square, three months, (in $15.00)	12.00
One Square, six months, (in $25.00)	20.00
One Square, one year, (in $40.00)	30.00

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
30.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Large sale of New and Second-Hand
Household Furniture, Bureaus, Washstands,
Bedsteads, Silver-Plated Goods, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Feb 16th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 46 Lake street, a large and extensive assortment of Sofas, Parlor, Dining room and Chamber Chairs, Bureaus, with and without Mirrors, Book Cases, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Marble Top Tables, Card do, Tete-a-Tetes, Elegant Chamber Suites, with and without Marble Tops, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Sofa-Beds, Lounges, Mattresses, Rockers and Easy Chairs, Stands, Whatnots, Wash-stands, in Mahogany and Walnut, Silver Plated Castors, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Mugs, Goblets, Salts, Knives and Forks in variety, Together with a general assortment of Second-Hand Furniture and Housekeeping Goods.

Sale positive and without reserve.

ALSO—At close of Furniture sale will be sold an Invoice of Jewelry, consisting of a general assortment.

feb15-td GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET
Directly opposite the Tremont House.

FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M.

DRY GOODS SALE
Every M. day at 9 1-2 o'clock
AT OUR SALESROOM.

☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Florence and McVicker as Box & Cox.
Friday Evening, Feb. 15th, 20th night of
LALLA ROOKH! LALLA ROOKH! LALLA ROOKH!
CROWDED HOUSES, CROWDED HOUSES.
To see
THE FLORENCES! THE FLORENCES!!
In the gorgeous spectacle of
LALLA ROOKH.
UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE, UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE,
CONSTANT LAUGHTER.
DILLON AS MYCOOK, A GREAT HIT!
LOCAL JOKES! LOCAL JOKES! LOCAL JOKES!
The new scenery and Twenty Pretty Girls.
THE AQUORIUM! THE AQUORIUM!!
NIGHTLY ENCORED!!!

☞ Seats secured three days in advance. Parties from the country can have seats secured by forwarding the amount for the number wanted.

The performance will commence with the excellent Farce of

BOX AND COX.

Cox, a Journeyman Hatter .... Mr. Florence.
Box, a Journeyman Printer .... Mr. McVicker.

MADAME AKERSTROM'S ASSEMBLY.—The next of these pleasant parties takes place on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18th. Madame A. will introduce several new Dances. On this occasion a new Caprice Dance, "The Social Hour," will be danced. A Grand Full Dress Ball will be given at [illegible] on Monday evening, Feb. [illegible]. Tickets are now ready.

DODGE'S SOCIAL CONCERT.

OSSIAN E. DODGE,

The Celebrated Humorist, Editor, Poet and Vocalist, whose unequalled moral and humorous, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MUSICAL

SOCIAL CONCERTS,

For the past twenty five years in every principal city and town of the Union, have elicited the unqualified commendation of the Press, the People and the Clergy, will, assisted by

JAMES G. CLARK,

(The Ballad Singer of America,) give a fashionable Social Concert

In Bryan Hall, on Monday Evening, Feb. 18th.

Positively but one entertainment will be given, and there will be no postponement on account of the weather is it may.

Admission 25 Cents.

Doors open at 6¾. Concert commences at 7¾. ☞ For further particulars see programmes, one of which will be left at every house within two miles of the Hall.

feb13-6t

KINGSBURY HALL.

SECOND WEEK OF

THIODON'S WORLD OF ART.

This unrivalled exhibition will commence its Second Week on MONDAY, Feb. 11th, 1861.

THIODON'S

Celebrated Exhibition of Mechanical, Pictorial and Automatical Art, Unrivalled in America, or Europe, and New to every City of the kind ever exhibited.

This Wonderful Gem of Art must be seen to form the remotest idea of what it really is, and it is justly [illegible] num's American Museum in New York city, for six consecutive months, and has been exhibited with the same success in all the principal cities of the United States.

Mr. W. Hayward, the popular Vocalist, will appear at each performance, in a choice selection of Songs and Ballads.

The Automaton Slack Rope Vaulter, young Master Blondin, the wonder of the present age, will appear every evening.

For full particulars see small bills.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission 25c. Children, half price.

☞ Day performance on Wednesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock.

LAST WEEK OF CHURCH'S

GREAT PAINTING,

THE HEART OF THE ANDES.

AT 109 LAKE STREET.

From 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m.

Admission 25 cents.

BRYAN HALL—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.

Erected in [illegible] the most elegant [illegible] any Hall in the Union in the West.

Acoustics and General Arrangements.

It will seat 3500 persons and is [illegible] correctly [illegible] BAUER, Architects.

The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.

Ample ingress and egress—50 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.

The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, and commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris, "The Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy.

There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c.

Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

no17-d-17

122 - - Clark Street - - 122

BILLIARD TABLE LAMPS,
KITCHEN LAMPS,
PARLOR LAMPS,
—AT THE—
Lamp and Oil Emporium.
CHAS. L. NOBLE.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE.
LOOK AT OUR MACHINES
Before Purchasing and Remember
These Facts:

We warrant every Machine and keep them in repair free of expense.

These Machines make the Lock Stitch, which is alike on both sides of the fabric.

We give full instructions and guarantee the practical working on all kinds of fabric, thick and thin, without change of tension.

MASON & EASTER,
Sole Agents for the Northwest,
34 CLARK STREET,
UNDER THE NEW SHERMAN HOUSE.

☞ Agents wanted in every town and city in the Northwest.

MILITARY TACTICS.

Published by Order of the War Department.

I.

Instruction in Field Artillery.

Prepared by a Board of Artillery Officers. 1 vol. Cloth, $2.50.

War Department, March 6, 1860.

The system of Instruction for Field Artillery, prepared by a Board of Light Artillery Officers, pursuant to orders from this Department, having been approved by the President, is herewith published for the information and government of the Army.

So much of the system, however, of parade not embraced in this system, as prescribed in the Light Artillery, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

II.

Hardee's Tactics.

Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics, for the exercise and manœuvres of Troops when acting as Light Infantry or Riflemen. Prepared under the direction of the War Department, by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. J. HARDEE, U. S. A. In two vols. Vol. I.—SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER AND COMPANY; INSTRUCTION FOR SKIRMISHERS. Vol. II.—SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION. $1.50.

III.

Cavalry Tactics.

Published by order of the War Department. First Part—SCHOOL OF THE TROOPER, OF THE PLATOON AND OF THE SQUADRON, DISMOUNTED. Second Part—SCHOOL OF THE TROOPER, OF THE PLATOON AND OF THE SQUADRON MOUNTED. Third Part—EVOLUTIONS OF A REGIMENT. Three Vols. 18mo. $2.50.

IV.

McClellan's Bayonet Exercise.

Manual of Bayonet Exercise. Prepared for the use of the Army of the United States. By GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Captain First Regiment Cavalry U. S. A. Printed by order of the War Department. [illegible] $1.25.

Copies of the above works will be sent by mail (pre-paid) on receipt of the price by the publishers.

[illegible] J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

Mistimes for the Stay.

I will suffer death before I will consent, or advise any friend to consent, to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of holding possession of the Government to which we have a Constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of the Government itself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will hereafter be, as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to receive any grievances complained of, or to give new guarantees for the permanence of wised rights, it is not mine to oppose.

[ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Inauguration first, adjustment afterward.

[SALMON P. CHASE.

I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. Casting my I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-matured determination that no power on earth, except myself, should cast me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery, either south or north of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justly, too, our British ancestors for the introduction of this institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those Territories choose to establish Slavery, I can for admitting them with such provisions in their Constitutions; but then, it will be their own work, and not ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them, and not us, for forming a Constitution allowing the institution of Slavery to exist among them.

[HENRY CLAY.

THE END OF THEIR POLICY.

Do the compromisers know what they are at, and what will be the result of their labor if successful? Let us tell them that they will convert the heretofore firm, stable and reliable government of the United States into a machine of the Mexican pattern; and that when they succeed in establishing the principle that a defeated party in an election may revolutionize and secure from the majority, by the use of threats, what they failed to obtain at the polls, all order, all stability, and all security are at an end. With that principle underlying our political organizations, no man would invest a dollar in any business or enterprise which extended beyond the next Presidential election, because he could not insure himself against loss as the consequence of the political revolution and monetary crisis that would follow that result. No man would build a ship, invest a dollar in a railroad or a steam boat, in a manufacturing establishment or an iron mill. Real estate would decline to a figure of small value in the money world. No great business enterprises or corporations would or could flourish in the society which the compromisers are ignorantly endeavoring to build up. Those men do not stop to remember that all values, in all countries, depend more or less upon the government, and that they have devised a greater part of their permanence in this country from the supposed strength and perpetuity of the system of order which is now challenged by the South. We have enjoyed such exemption from the consequences of revolution upon industry and development, that they are now overlooked, or their existence forgotten. But elsewhere—in countries that have not had our security and quiet—this lesson of the dependence of values upon the government has been learned by experiences that have frequently spread ruin far and wide. Is there danger here? some one asks. Is there danger that the woman who sells her virtue will repeat the offence? we ask in reply. A principle overborne, in politics as in morals, is a principle miserably weakened or wholly destroyed. The South demanding "concessions," "new guaranties," or "additional security" to-day, when based on the question of slavery, will demand the same next year, or after the next election, if their commercial theories are violated by the passage of a high tariff bill, or if acquisition of more slave territory is denied, or if the Homestead Law is insisted upon. Senator Hammond of South Carolina long ago declared that a Tariff for Protection would be sufficient justification for going out of the Union. That declaration would be endorsed by nine of every ten men in the Cotton States. Cussen, then, for secession, revolution, monetary revulsion, commercial loss and manufacturing distress, will never be lacking. Prove that revolution is a safe and easy process—that it may be accomplished without danger to life or loss of blood—and revolutions will never be wanting. As we heretofore said, make revolutions the rule, and all prosperity is at an end. The hoarding of money would begin, enterprise would die out, production would be limited to articles of daily want, and civilization would recede a century at a single stride. What the country wants, then, is not effort to save the Union, but a determination to save the Government and restore the confidence in its honor and perpetuity, which has been lost. That is the want of the day; and when that is gratified, and order, security and the promise of perpetuity are conquered from their enemies, then we may make such arrangements with the grumblers as the welfare of the country may demand!

Will not men see this thing as it is, and listen to their fears no longer?

SQUIB OF THIRTY-SIX THIRTY.

—The vast territory of New Mexico, south of 36 deg. 30 min., in which certain professed Republicans propose to introduce Slavery, by *amending the Constitution of our fathers*, for that infamous purpose, is an embryo empire. It may be cut up into TWENTY-FOUR GREAT STATES, each the size of New York; and each of which is capable of sustaining a large mining and agricultural population. Since the policy inaugurated in the Dred Scott decision became the rule of the Government, Slavery has sought lodgment there; and to-day it groans under a Slave Code more indefensible and atrocious than any other enactment on the statute-book of any American State, and which for sure diabolism can be compared only to the Dred Scott decision itself. That, under this Code, great numbers of Slaves have not been introduced need excite no wonder. The undertaking of the grasp by which they are held, and the dread that Congress might any day repeal that Code and make the Territory free, have kept down the black population—the most sensitive and dangerous of all property—to a low figure. But the capabilities for the extension of slavery abound there on every side; and as soon as necessary on the part of those who professed the Republican faith, aided by the pro-Slavery party of the North, shall have amended the Constitution of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, and made it the pack-horse of human bondage, the flow of slavery will be steadily westward; and the mines and the fields of the new empire will be filled with the evidences of our further national degradation, the North, still overrunning with moreable population, will be first out of the rich prizes which New Mexico offers, and the Senate at Washington will be filled with the supporters of despotism, two from each of the States organized out of the great domain. This, we contend, is not the consummation which the Republicans have waged their long battle against the powers of darkness. It is their desire that the remainder of the necessity and feasibility of the Republican idea.

Those who propose to surrender this large fraction of the remaining National estate, and, by compromising in the face of menace, destroy all hope of the perpetuity of the Government, except their faddeling under the mistaken plea that the twenty-four States must inevitably be free; and that in conceding the right of slavery to go there under Constitutional guaranty, they have conceded nothing. The excuse is unworthy of the Grave Fathers in council. We had the same song sung to us when Kansas was organized without the guardianship of the Missouri inhibition; and who does not remember the toil, and blood and treasure required to beat slavery back and prevent it from making a lodgment there? Who does not remember the superhuman exertions of two successive National Administrations, of the State of Missouri, of the secret organizations all over the South, of Buford's men, of the South Carolina and Georgia volunteers, and of the pro-slavery apologists for murder and arson, in the North? And who, remembering them, will assume that New-Mexico is exempt from the scourge that blighted Kansas, as soon as Freedom in that Territory raises its head? But if all that is alleged is true—if there is no probability that negro slaves, as in Cuba and Brazil, will be the chief workers of the gold and silver mines with which the Territory abounds, why, we demand, should this surrender of principle be asked of us? why should we be humiliated? why should revolution and treason, robbery and violence be rewarded? why should the Constitution which our fathers made be tampered with—if no results are to follow? If the South has no advantages to gain by Northern concessions, why not submit to the Constitution and the laws at once, and give the country peace? We tell Republicans that they are not required to surrender their platform of principles for nothing—that behind these buttered wordsand fa ir professions are vast schemes for extending and perpetuating the domination of the Slave Power—that Compromise now, in force of menace, will be used for compelling other compromises by and by when the people are again aroused, and that all assurance of the endurance of our government except upon the Mexican basis must come to an end. Let these things be understood and appreciated, and the party may bid compromisers and concessionists defiance.

THE REAL GRIEVANCE.

We have often assured the readers of the TRIBUNE that the quarrel of the Secessionists with the North is not on account of the election of Mr. Lincoln, not because slavery has not sufficient guarantees in the Constitution, and not because of any fear that a Republican administration will not live up to the letter and spirit of that instrument. What the South complains of, and on account of which it is now engaged in an attempt to subvert the noblest fabric of free government ever devised by the wisdom of man, is the fact that Slavery is hostile to the moral sense of the people of the free States. It is not constitutional reform, but the eradication of ideas—not new guarantees for Slavery, but the obliteration of the Northern conscience that is demanded. The whole philosophy of the South on this subject is contained in the following extract from a recent speech of William L. Yancey:

> *Mr. President, I avow myself as utterly, unalterably opposed to any and all plans of reconstruction, based upon the idea of new Republican States of the North. No new guarantees—no amendments of the Constitution—no peaceful resolutions—no repeal of offensive and evil State laws say, the least, indispensable to reconstruction with the non-slaveholding States.* This opinion is not founded on any objection to a confederation with slaveholding States. It is not on Dixon's line, on principles mutually agreeable to them; but it is founded on the conviction that the disease, which preys on the vitals of the Federal Union, *does not emanate from any defect in the Federal Constitution—but from a deeper source—the hearts, heads and consciences of the Northern people.* They are educated to believe slavery to be a religious as well as a political wrong, and consequently a sin. The Northern preacher, Mr. Seward was right when he declared there was an "irrepressible conflict," which would not cease until slavery was exterminated. Such, very briefly, is the conflict, and the issue to be found in the Constitution, but between the Northern and Southern people. No amendment or alteration of the Constitution—no compromise patched up to secure to the North the benefits of the Union yet a little longer, can re-cement that people on the slaveholding question, so as to induce them, having the majority, to withhold the exercise of its power in aid of that "irrepressible conflict." To accept of such reconstruction, in any form, would be but salving over the irritated surface of the deep-rooted cancer, which has been eating into the vitals of the Union, either by perhaps an apparent, a decent ulcer, while all the local, some and incurable disease keeps on its fatal progress, and daily weakens the body politic, until finally it shall forfeit, as with reprieve, became temporarily repressed vigor, and the victim sinks in death.

Here, gentlemen, compromisers of the North is the ultimatum of the secessionists. Are you prepared to accede to it?

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin.

In 1855 Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President elect, was chosen an honorary member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and agreeably to its requirements made a statement of his genealogy. So much has been said of late on this point, and so foully and infamously has Mr. Hamlin been slandered by Mr. Yancey and other disunionists and traitors, that the Boston *Transcript* copies the following letter, now on file in the archives of the Society above named, in that city. The early experience of this gentleman was the same as that of thousands of young men in New England, who have risen to positions of honor, without the aid of powerful friends, or the advantages of high social position. Of course this letter was written without the remotest idea that it would ever be published, and its frankness is to us of its greatest merits:

HAMDEN, Me., Aug. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR—Agreeable to the requirements of the N. E. His. Gen. Society, of which I have been elected an honorary member, I submit the following statement of facts:

My name is Hannibal Hamlin—born in Paris, county of Oxford, State of Maine, August 27, 1809. Cyrus Hamlin was my father, and he was born in Massachusetts. He died in Paris, January or February, 1828, aged about fifty-eight. He was a surgeon and physician. He was clerk of the courts for Oxford county for several years, and subsequently high sheriff of the same county. I think he had more than twenty brothers and sisters. Four of the brothers were named Asia, Africa, Europe, and America. Africa was a member of the Cincinnati Society.

My mother died about four years since, aged about seventy. Her maiden name was Anna Livermore, daughter of Deacon Elijah Livermore, of the town or township of Buckfield, Oxford county. They were married about the year 1798. (If desirable I can obtain the exact dates of their birth, marriage and decease.)

I prepared myself for a collegiate education. The death of my father required my services at home, and I devoted myself to labor on the homestead until I was twenty-one. I then went into a printing office, having purchased an interest therein, where I remained something more than a year, working as a compositor. I then commenced the study of the law—was admitted to the bar January, 1833—commenced practice at Hampden April, 1833, and continued in the practice up to 1848.

I was a member of the House of Representatives in Maine for four years 1835, '36, '39 and '40. Was Speaker of the House in 1837, '39 and '40. Was also a member in 1847. Was a candidate for Congress in 1840, and was defeated by about two hundred and fifty majority in a poll of about fifteen thousand votes. Was elected in 1842 and re-elected in 1844. Was elected to the Senate in 1848, to supply the vacancy for four years, occasioned by the death of John Fairfield. Was re-elected in 1850 for the term of six years. H. HAMLIN.

JOHN DEAN, Esq., Sec'y of New England His. Gen. Society.

THE AFFAIR AT FORT ARMSTRONG.—As we supposed, the capture of "Fort Armstrong" on Rock Island, and the flaunting of a palmetto flag on its walls, was the work of some foolish young Democrats, for a lark. The "Fort" is used as a cow stable, and it does not seem so strange after all that these young men should go there, after fortifying themselves at an Irish grocery, they very truly thinking the m selves under their mother's roof.

TENNESSEE.—"Go to the polls, freemen of Nashville, and vote for Convention and for No Coercion candidates, is the response of the Freemen of Nashville:

Union and Coercion candidates	2,900
Anti-Coercion candidates	503
Majority for Union and Coercion	2,435
Against the War Candidates	1,207
For a State Convention	2,300
Majority against a State Convention	817

That verdict we think can be easily understood.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Union-Saving Convention—Proposed plan of its Schemers—A National Convention—Speech of Mr. Chase—The Peace Congress—A Declaration of Policy.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1861.

The Old Gentlemen's Union Saving Convention is deep in the mysteries of concessions and compromises. In selecting a special committee of one from each State, the rule which seems to have prevailed was to select either the oldest or the most pro-slavery man—dubbed conservative—in the delegation. Thus Thomas Ewing, an old pro-slavery fossil, be, longing to the antidiluvian era, is put forth as the representative of the anti-slavery State of Ohio. He goes for the largest concessions and most odious compromises. Other free States are placed in a false light in the same way in the selection of the committee. These important functionaries have chosen a sub-committee of five old fossils. These remains of a past age are expected to report some obnoxious, dishonorable scheme of compromise, in which the North will be sacrificed.

The committee of Twenty-Three (one from each State), constituted as above described, most likely will report this sub-committee contrivance to the general conference, and then comes the rub. Those who oppose it will be charged with obstructing the pacification of the country. The debate being conducted in secrecy, after the pattern of the Romish Inquisitions, or Know Nothing Lodges, cowards and traitors in disguise will feel safe in betraying the people. None will vote right in this Star Chamber conclave, except those really sound and true at heart. When has Freedom escaped betrayal if it could be done under the shelter of secrecy and darkness? I do not affirm that the conference will adopt a disgraceful compromise, but the temptations are strong, and the danger great.

The conspirators who are at the bottom of this base business and are engineering the machine, have no expectation that Congress will sanction their doings, as it requires a two-thirds vote of each branch to submit amendments to the Constitution; and to ratify them, it requires the sanction of three-fourths or twenty-six State Legislatures. As seven States, counting Texas, and eight, if Arkansas is included, have seceded, it will be necessary for the nineteen free States and the seven remaining slave States to concur in such amendments. Now, who in his sober senses supposes that such unanimity can be obtained in behalf of any scheme embodying the principles of the Breckinridge platform? The people of the North are not yet sufficiently *scared* to accept a constitutional slave-code for the Territories, nor to agree that slavery shall be forced upon an unwilling people by any process whatever. The engineers of the "Old Gentlemen's" concern are laying a train which they hope will explode and blow up the Republican party. It is the destruction, or at least disastrous defeat, of that party which they are laboring to effect. The Constitution is a mere cobweb, good enough for them if the Slave Power and its flunkey allies were permitted to administer the government, and enjoy the offices. This is the big ignorance at the bottom of Democratic discontent. Some amendment of the Constitution which would keep the Republicans out of the offices would meet all their woes, and save the Union. If the *minority* could only be allowed to rule, they would be bland, serene and contented.

The feeling in favor of calling a National Convention to revise the Constitution is gaining ground among the Republicans. The Bishops are saying nothing, because the Republicans refuse to accept the abominable Crittenden slave code, "You are afraid of the people. Why don't you let the people decide the question?" Why are you defeating the will of the people?" The Republicans reply, we are opposed to making changes in the Constitution by extraordinary and unconstitutional methods, such as you propose; but we are in favor of submitting the whole matter to the people in the only way provided for by the Constitution. Let two-thirds of the State Legislatures ask Congress to call a National Convention. Congress will fix the time for the election of delegates and the assembling of the Convention. The election cannot take place sooner than a year from now, which will give ample time for the people everywhere to help secure honest Conventions. But every Republican voted aye, thus giving the *lie* direct to the allegation that Republicans are unwilling to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists.

The real Union members were delighted by the solid and enthusiastic vote cast by the Republican members; but the others were sour and ill-humored, and several of them, when their names were called, refused to vote, alleging that the resolution was to founded on falsehood."

Palmer is entitled to credit for the manner in which he conducted the campaign. He destroyed a magazine of their incendiary stock in trade. This emphatic vote of the Republicans will be read and quoted by every Union man south of Mason and Dixon's line. It can also be used to good effect to stuff into the throats of Northern slanderers of their own section, who have been shouting for years upon the Republicans without intention to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists.

John Sherman offered the following after the passage of Palmer's resolution:

> *Resolved*, That neither Congress, the People, nor the Governments of the non-slaveholding States have the constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the slave-holding States of the Union.

This, under the operation of the previous question, passed—yeas 161, no nays.

The Disunionists and their Northern allies dared not vote against or refuse to vote on this resolution; though they feel mad enough to choke Sherman for offering it, as it destroyed another magazine of partisan capital heretofore employed against the Republicans.

CHICAGO.

BIG ENDEDNESS.—The people of Mobile are inclined to be spiteful in a very small way, as is clearly evinced by the passage of the following ordinance by the City Council:

> That the name and title of Main street be changed to Palmetto street; Massachusetts be changed to Charleston street; New Hampshire to be changed to Augusta street; Rhode Island be changed to Savannah street; Connecticut be changed to Louisiana street; New York be changed to Elmira street; Vermont be changed to Texas street; Pennsylvania be changed to Montgomery street."

RUMORED RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.—The Albany *Argus* gives currency to the rumor that

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A Rational Way to Grow Celery.

CHAMPAIGN, Feb. 5, 1861.

The past ten years have made great advances in the art of culture, not only on the farm, in the orchard, but more particularly in the garden. Old long-time practices, that had grown gray with age and superstition have been swept away. Paring the bottom of vine borders and asparagus beds, sowing in the moon and cutting weeds when the sign was in the heart, have become matters of history, and this young generation almost begin to disbelieve in the fact that they once existed, much less in their potency. The practice of growing celery in trenches is just on the eve of leave-taking, and our present object is to send it out altogether. Just think of it, you lovers of celery, you who have been taught to believe that the growing of this luxury is attended with severe labor with the spade, to set out the trenches two feet deep, that after the plants are set, the first heavy rain will destroy the greater part of them by the falling in of the walls of the ditch, that from time to time you must, with hoe in hand, gradually fill in around the plants until the ditch becomes a mound or ridge, your plants not over strong and prematurely blanched. In taking up you must again go through the excavating process, and unearth your favorite. You pack it away in the cellar in earth for winter's use, and find half of it spoiled by heating or dampness. You murmur over your ill-luck, but you cannot dispense with the plant, and on the return of spring another hot-bed is made and you again go through the round of partial success. Did you never wish there was some other way to grow celery? Perhaps you have, but you must follow in the train of old professional gardeners, and be content. Well, let these old professional gardeners have their way, of which they are so much in love that they never allow a thought that any improvement can be made over what they have been taught, and we will proceed to give you a cheap and rational way of growing this plant, that shall please you to an almost indefinite extent. In the first place you need not sow the seeds in a hot-bed, but in the open ground, in April. These will be ready to set out in July, and be ready for use the first of September, certainly as early as hot-bed plants set in the bottom of a two-foot ditch. The plants will need cutting back once or twice, to make them more stocky; with a shears or scythe cut the tops off a third of the way down as they stand in the seed beds. About the first of July, the early peas, potatoes and onions can be cleared off, the ground plowed or spaded, and the plants set in rows four feet apart and six inches in the row. Work the ground once a week with cultivator or shovel plow until the plants are fifteen or eighteen inches high; recollect this is the only labor you will require, save the setting of a two-foot ditch. At this stage of its growth, throw a light furrow against the plants, and with the hand straighten them up, so that the stems will stand close together; after a few days you can then turn a heavy furrow against them; this will stand ten days to extend the leaves, by which time you will be finished with the spade. We think that you will say that this is a cheap and ready way to grow giant celery, in spite of the profession.

GOING WESTWARD OUT OF DOORS.

Select a dry piece of ground where the water will not stand; if in clay it must have a good natural drainage; lay off the trench a foot wide and excavate to the depth of the spade. Take the plants up, shake out the earth and set the roots on the bottom of the trench, and pack the plants as close as they will stand. Then water them, and carefully fill the trench as solid as they will stand without bruising the stems. The moisture of the bottom of the ditch will be sufficient to keep the plants in a good condition. In putting them in have them stand perpendicular. Celery should not be taken up too early, as it is all whiten, gets quickly rot, and is not very desirable result. About the 15th of October at this point, and earlier farther north, is about the right time to begin so as to chose about the last of November or first of December. If soft you can look after it during this time if you have leisure. Select dry weather to take it up. Other years have been in the habit of setting a trench about three or four inches of corn-stubble manure, leaving a strip of the green leaves of the celery sticking out to prevent evaporation, and a permanent mulch of the same. As soon as there is danger of frost—say the last of November or first of December—put on a light covering of straw, say six to eight inches deep, and wide enough to protect the sides of the trench from frost. The object is to completely protect the ground from freezing, yet not to heat the plants. Of course this will depend on the exposure and quality of the material used. Farmers can use chaff for this purpose, and then they will have a good article at up at any time that it is needed for winter use, and you will find it completely bleached. The growth has been natural and vigorous, and the flavor delightful after exposure. In addition, the plants will be found rich and crisp. Grow your own plants and not call in any professional adviser, if you wish to succeed. Of course you want rich and deeply cultivated land; if too flat, throw it up into beds, so that heavy rains will not check the growth.

RURAL.

THE CRISIS.

EVENTS AND OPINIONS AT THE SOUTH.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON SUBMITTING TO LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION.

A friend having asked the intrepid editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, whether, since six States have seceded from the Union, he is willing to risk himself and State under the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, he thus replies:

> I am willing to risk myself and State under the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. I am not, however, willing to *submit* to the outrages the fire-eaters of the South allege that Mr. Lincoln intends to commit upon the South. I do not believe that he will meddle with the institution of slavery where it is, or seek to deprive the South of any right she holds under the Constitution. On the contrary, he will enforce the Constitution and laws of the United States, as his oath of office requires him to do; and as justice to the conscientious scruples of the Union demands at his hands.

If I am mistaken in the estimate I have put upon the integrity and patriotism of the President elect, and he attempts to oppress any one of the States of this Confederacy, South or North, I shall readily join the other States in calling upon him to punish the wrong by his administration. But I want to see the evidence of this before I begin the work of resistance—I want other proof of the bad faith in which he is charged to intend, than the bare prediction of his enemies. I have submitted to the Administration of James Buchanan for four years, and as long as it does not violate, without a murmur, and I hold that Lincoln could not afford the country a more corrupt, partial, and infamous administration. If he were to try it, Lincoln was elected under the forms prescribed by our Constitution and laws, and without fraud at the ballot-box, and it is the duty of all good citizens to give him a fair test, before they condemn him.

I went into the contest against Lincoln, as did also my paper, knowing him to be a sectional candidate, upon a sectional platform, and as we were fairly beaten, we feel bound in honor to abide by the defeat for four years to come. The reign of Lincoln for twenty years, upon even the Chicago Platform, is preferable to the breaking up of the Government. Johnson's cession is no remedy for any evil that may arise in our Government, and I deny its right. The right of Revolution I admit, but I deny that such a remedy is called for in the present crisis of our affairs. I will be told of the many grievances we of the South have suffered at the hands of the North. I have considered the nature of these grievances, and their effects upon the commerce, trade and religion of the South, and they may be expressed in the following words: *They are the work of the South have lost the offices of the Government and its immense patronage!* And a large majority of the people of the Southern States, in and Tennessee, taking this view of the subject, they will refuse to go out of the Union!

Having thus fully and frankly answered the questions proposed, I might here close my remarks; but I choose to go further, and to say even more. There is scarcely a man of talent and character living, even at the North, who, under whose administration of the General Government I would not prefer to live, rather than live a citizen of a foreign State, governed by the traitors and villains, who have originated and carried out this wicked, daring and damnable scheme of Secession. The Senators of seven States have been sitting in their seats as Senators, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and to act in that capacity, and during the same time they were holding secret meetings, plotting the overthrow of the Government and Constitution they had sworn to sustain. Such treason is without a parallel, and Aaron Burr patriots and honest men, compared with these traitors and perjured villains. I certainly have no desire to live under any Government organized by such corrupt, wicked and hell-deserving men as these! This whole scheme for dissolving this Union was originated and carried out by such men as these. Corrupt, designing, and disappointed Southern politicians, who failing to control election, whereof 1860 was upon its rain. There are better men in Hell, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire, than the Southern leaders in this Secession movement. This I say as a Southern man, one born and raised here, and intending to live and die here. And all this I will continue to say so long as I have breath to speak, or strength to write.

LETTER FROM HON. W. A. GRAHAM.

Hon. W. A. Graham of North Carolina has written a letter to the Wilmington *Herald*, in which he says, in reference to the rumor that he would be put in the Cabinet of Lincoln, if he had not been offered a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, had no personal acquaintance with him, and never had any correspondence either with him or any one authorized to make such an offer. Further, he would not accept the offer if it were made. At the same time, while declining to be interviewed by Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Graham does not think that his election merely is a sufficient cause for the abandonment of the government of our fathers, although he does not think that the South, except that he has been constitutionally elected, and Mr. Graham says that he should be constitutionally installed, and allowed a reasonable time for the exercise of his office. He should be heard officially as to his policy before he is condemned; for the speeches on the hustings are not always the guides to the administration of the Government.

WANTING TO GET BACK.

The *Inquirer* published at Columbus, in the seceded State of Georgia, remarks, significantly enough:

> Our belief still is that the Black Republicans, the cotton rid of the Cotton States, will

is that Virginia will make common cause with the latter. We need only call to mind the speech of Governor Wise, delivered on the floor of the House of Representatives, to show the unfriendly action of the Slaveholding interest.

SUFFERING AND DISCONTENT IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *News* of the 11th says:

We learn by reliable advices, most of them citizens of Missouri, who have left St. Louis, that there is extreme dissatisfaction among the people of that State to the violent coercion of the Legislature into the secession movement, and particularly at the refusal of the Convention to submit the question of secession to a popular vote.

It will be remembered that a very respectable minority of the delegates were elected as "Co-operationists" and opponents of immediate secession. Nevertheless, when the Convention met, these "Co-operationists" were organized into a two-headed party in favor of the ment of their views and the desire of their constituents, and forced, against their own better judgment, by the outside pressure brought to bear on the Convention, to vote for the ordinance of Secession. In the "Co-operation counties, the dissatisfaction of the people is great, although the public and concerted expression is repressed by the terrorism still maintained by the Secessionists.

The people were not prepared for the severe trials which Secession imposes on them. Their crops last year were short, and in the counties bordering on the Alabama line, the almost unanimous cry was, "Shall we raise corn to make it up at any time that it is needed for winter use, and you will find it completely bleached." The growth has been natural and vigorous, and the harvest bounteous after cessation, the plants will be found rich and crisp. Grow your own plants and not call in any professional adviser, if you wish to succeed. Of course you want rich and deeply cultivated land; if too flat, throw it up into beds, so that heavy rains will not check the growth.

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The Peace Congress.

[Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

The proceedings of this body are still conducted under the seal of secrecy, but we learn that the Select Committee has not yet made a report, nor has any definite action been taken by that Committee. Yesterday, Mr. Dudley Field of New York, and Mr. Crowninshield of Massachusetts, took their seats as members of the same.

The Crittenden and other measures of compromise proposed by Congress have been under discussion, and several new methods of settlement have been proposed—and by Mr. Guthrie, and another by Mr. Reverdy Johnson—but it is not likely that any result can be attained for several days.

THE RESOLUTIONS OFFERED IN THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The following are the resolutions offered in the Peace Congress by Hon. James Guthrie:

ARTICLE 1. That all Territory of the United States shall be divided by a line from east to west, on the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude; and in all territory north of that line, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited while it shall exist in the United States, nor be under a Territorial Government, and in all territory south of said line involuntary servitude shall not be prohibited while it shall exist in the United States, whilst such territory shall belong to the United States, or be under a Territorial Government, and neither Congress nor the Territorial Government shall have power to hinder or prevent any person from taking into the same any species of property lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the United States, or to prevent their holding such property in transitu into and from the same; and all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby declared inoperative and void to the extent of such conflict; shall have jurisdiction thereof, and those rights shall be protected by the Courts and the officers and agents of the Territorial Government, under or according to the laws of the State from which the person bound to such service may have taken it, and when any person escaping into any other State or Territory in which the act creating the service or labor may not be recognized by the laws or regulations thereof, or by the action of the local authorities, such person may be reclaimed and delivered up to the person to whom such service or labor may be due.

ART. 2. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these Amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

The following resolution was offered by Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

Resolved, Congress shall have no power to legislate upon the subject of servitude anywhere, except in the Territories of the United States, and to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 3. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these Amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

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ART. 4. That hereafter the paragraph of the fourth article of the Constitution shall be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from granting the delivery of fugitives from labor from any other State or Territory of the United States, to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

ART. 5. The emigration or importation of the African race into any State or any Territory of the United States, whether for residence or involuntary service, is forever prohibited, and Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 6. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these Amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

The following resolution was offered by Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

Resolved, Congress shall have no power to legislate upon the subject of servitude anywhere, except in the Territories of the United States, and to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 7. The emigration or importation of the African race into any State or any Territory of the United States, whether for residence or involuntary service, is forever prohibited, and Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 8. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these Amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

The following resolution was offered by Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

Resolved, Congress shall have no power to legislate upon the subject of servitude anywhere, except in the Territories of the United States, and to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 9. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these Amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

The following resolution was offered by Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

Resolved, Congress shall have no power to legislate upon the subject of servitude anywhere, except in the Territories of the United States, and to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 10. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these Amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

The following resolution was offered by Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

Resolved, Congress shall have no power to legislate upon the subject of servitude anywhere, except in the Territories of the United States, and to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 11. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these Amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

The following resolution was offered by Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

Resolved, Congress shall have no power to legislate upon the subject of servitude anywhere, except in the Territories of the United States, and to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 12. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these Amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

The following resolution was offered by Hon. Reverdy Johnson:

Resolved, Congress shall have no power to legislate upon the subject of servitude anywhere, except in the Territories of the United States, and to enforce the provisions of this article.

ART. 13. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these Amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

STANTON'S,

No. 46 - - - - Clark Street - - - - No. 46

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FAMILY GROCERIES

UNEXCELLED IN

QUALITY AND VARIETY.

SOLE AGENT FOR

Amelung's Celebrated Boneless

HAMS,

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, IN CANS.

SWEET CORN, TOMATOES,
GREEN PEAS, LIMA BEANS,
MUSHROOMS, FRESH PEACHES,
RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES,
PINE APPLES, OLIVES.

FISH, IN CANS.

FRESH SALMON, LOBSTER,
TURTLE SOUP, HERRING.

DIARIES. DIARIES.

FOR 1861.

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DIARIES

OF EVERY VARIETY,

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JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

No. 123 Lake Street.

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Of Our Own Importation,

FOR SALE BY

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F. E. RIGBY.

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PRIME BARLEY MALT

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ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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SUPERIOR YEAST MALT

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Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in

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BERLIN WORSTEDS,

SHAKER YARN,

Baskets, Bird Cages,

YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.

The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER,

138 .... LAKE STREET.

ANSWERS TO CUSTOMERS.
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Ladd, Webster & Co.
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SEWING MACHINES.
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They are fully warranted, ... well finished and reliable, heavy goods will not strain them out of repair.

—They have the celebrated ... capable of handling the finest or coarsest fabric, or even leather.

—They do not break the thread, ... form a chain stitch ridge on the underside of the cloth.

—They will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, gather and bind beautifully, making the stitch even and alike on both sides.

—For Farmers requiring a machine that will not get out of repair ... [illegible]

THEY PUBLICLY CHALLENGE ... MANUFACTURE TO DO AS ... A RANGE OF WORK AS CAN ... BE DONE ON THESE MACHINES.

Call and see them, or send for a Circular.

COOK, STONE & CO.
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General Agents for the Northwest,

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ATWOOD'S QUININE TONIC BITTERS.

The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.

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CHAS. H. ATWOOD, ... Central Street, ... Wholesale and Retail by J. H. REED & CO., ...

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.

1861 .... A Card ....

WEBER, WILLIAMS & ... JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS ... [illegible]

VAN INWAGEN & ... General Commission ... [illegible]

Special Notices.

What is it?—The whole world ... "Why the most excellent article ever ... the question, What is it? KATHAIRON for the Hair. ... Everybody likes it. Try it and ... by all dealers.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—... INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in ... practice for twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures performed by it within the last two years attest the fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all dealers.

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—... possess all the nourishing and ... of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, ... as well as the most efficacious Tonic and ... as the most agreeable Stomachic ... to the public. As a tonic for Old People, ... convalescent invalids, and all weakly ... they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness, they will give immediate relief, and ... a lasting healthy tone to the system. A trial ... all other Tonics now in ... For Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, ... Nervous and Liver Complaints, they are an ... remedy, and are a certain preventive of ... Fevers. ... in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers every where.

W. P. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

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Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists.

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OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

H. M. HIGGINS,

(Successors to Higgins Brothers,)

No. 117 .... Randolph Street .... No. 117

The only place in the city where all kinds of Music and Sheet Music can be found. Do not forget the number, 117 Randolph street, near the corner of Clark, in Kingsbury Block. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN

Musical Instruments and Strings.

JULIUS BAUER,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago,

Importer and Importer of Musical Instruments, ... having connection with manufacturing houses in ... Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, ... to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals ... articles in their line, at THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. J. BAUER.

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T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

Brass Cock Manufacturers,

COPPERSMITHS,

And Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds, and supplying the Trade.

84 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

— AND —

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

84 La Salle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE;

The subscriber, with room and every article in the Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. ... [illegible]

Scales.

DRYEE & FORSYTH,

Manufacturing Company

SCALES,

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES,

Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.

A. K. SPENCER, Agent,

182 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S

Premium Scales!

Manufactured by

S. S. HITCHCOCK,

... Chicago.

All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

... DICKERSON & CO.,

... Randolph, Chicago, Ill ... out of Level. No Check ... Friction received on ...

Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.

L. CORNELL & CO'S

Family and Manufacturing

$40 SEWING MACHINES.

TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

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NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.

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WILLIAM ALBAUGH,

DENTIST,

[illegible]

W. FREEMAN,

DENTIST,

[illegible]

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INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING.—Mechanical, Architectural and Topographical Drawing taught by PROF. C. W. THEO. KRAUSCH, Graduate of the Polytechnical Institute of Dresden, ... Office No. 118 ... Office hours 11 to 12 A. M.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, In the City and Country.

B. F. DOWNING & CO. 65 Clark street.

WANTED—Land Warrants.

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J. D. LEE,

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EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

Wanted by BENJ. F. QUINBY & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 132½ S. W. st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 121 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED On first class securities at the Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., No. 63 Clark Street.

Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. ... City Scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,

Apply to

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Dealer in Foreign Exchange,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.

No. 4 - - Larmon Block - - No. 4

N. E. Cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN.

BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,

No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs.

Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.

Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.

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Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side.

Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant.

A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.

Credits given on New York and Boston.

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DRS. SMALL & BEEBE have removed to their New Office Rooms,

No. 102 Washington Street,

Where they are prepared to attend to their professional calls in Medicine and Surgery at all hours of the day and night.

CHARLES B. WAITE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

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Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,

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80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80

GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Centers and British Ware, No. 19 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

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CARTER & STONE, Dealers in

RAGS AND PAPER,

9 South Canal Street, ... Chicago, Ill.

Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: ... [illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. ... reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. ... reams Manilla do. ... reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. ... bags of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Ruling done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 138 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office box ...

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ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK

Transportation Line.

A. WARREN & CO.,

General Freighters to the Mines,

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street.

A. WARREN & CO. St. Joseph, Mo.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and ... Caps, and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 136 Lake-st.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby gives a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one by addressing C. E. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States. Office 194 Lake street, Post Office box 4,335, Chicago, Illinois.

Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

40 CENTS PER CAN.

We are now selling A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. Five Cents extra will be charged where bills are charged on single cans. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention.

H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 119 Randolph st.

STEVENS & WEBBER.

OYSTERS,

FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.

108 - Randolph Street - 108

Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

L. B. PLATT & CO.,

OYSTERS

FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY.

65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

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JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative

PAINTERS,

161 Washington st., Chicago.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c. ... JEVNE & ALMINI, 161 Washington st.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER!

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW PATTERNS

— AT —

DRAKE & BRO'S,

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,

124 .. South Clark Street 124

Real Estate.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM

FOR SALE,

In Kane County, State of Illinois,

CONTAINING 394 ACRES,

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.20 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	10.40 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.30 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	5.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—Branch.		
9.30 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	8.30 p. m.	8.50 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.15 a. m.	9.30 a. m.	6.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	11.30 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
3.45 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	8.20 a. m.
10.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	5.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
11.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	12.30 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	3.40 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.

Product of the Oil Springs of Pennsylvania.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

Probably not less than 5,000 wells have been commenced within thirty miles about Titusville during the last eighteen months, and probably not over 200 are as yet at all successful. Many have been abandoned, but a very large number are still in progress, with more or less encouraging signs. Notwithstanding a constant and steady increase in the supply of the oil, such has been the demand that the price was never higher than at the present moment, and every gallon finds as ready sale at its value as California gold dust.

Several refineries have been erected in the oil regions at the West. Much of the oil goes down the Alleghany to Pittsburgh, yet the following statement of the quantity passing over the Sunbury & Erie Railroad will give some partial idea of the rapidity with which this source of light and wealth is developing:

November, 1859	21	barrels.
December, 1859	304	"
January, 1860	62	"
February, 1860	115	"
March, 1860	414	"
April, 1860	992	"
May, 1860	1,156	"
June, 1860	777	"
July, 1860	1,423	"
September, 1860	2,229	"
October, 1860	2,775	"
November, 1860	3,069	"
December, 1860	6,481	"
January 15, 1861, (2 weeks)	2,341	"

When we consider that all the oil is carried in wagons over a rough Pennsylvania road for twenty-two miles to reach the rail at Union Mills, the statement will appear reasonable that not less than 500 teams are constantly employed in the oil trade. A railroad to Titusville will probably be built the ensuing season. Titusville itself has quadrupled its population within a year.

The appearance of this oil in its crude state is as thin as water, and of a reddish-brown color. When it first comes from the wells it is as inflammable as spirit gas. Indeed the gas often takes fire at the wells. Vats, derricks, barrels, and all have often been burned up by the careless use of a candle or match about the walls. In the process of distillation or refining, the crude oil parts with from 20 to 40 per cent. of its original elements, and becomes as pure and limpid as water, and as free from the explosive element as whale oil.

As an illuminator, the refined oil affords a steady, clear light, almost equal to gas in brilliance. One ordinary lamp, burning a half pint in ten or twelve hours, will give a light equal to six common candles, and far more brilliant than sperm oil will afford. It is clean and not greasy in its nature. It has a slight odor of naptha, but not more unpleasant than that arising from spirit gas. The wholesale price of the refined oil is now eighty cents per gallon.

A recent number of the London *Times* speaks of this oil as a new article of American commerce that has found its way to England, and met with much favor. We know of no new article in the history of recent discoveries that has so readily found an unlimited market. Some of the land owners around Titusville have already achieved incomes of $100,000 per annum.

As to the origin of this oil there are many theories and conjectures. Its geological position is beneath the bituminous coal-beds, and above the anthracite. The petroleum is probably derived from the natural separation of the bituminous from the carbonaceous portion of the coal, which oozing upward from faults and fissures in the coal seam, drains off between the strata, and follows the inclination of the latter, until it reaches the surface in some denuded portion of the coal-bed. This gradual oozing, over extended surfaces, yields a large supply of liquid, and it is supposed that any one sinking a well deep enough to reach a thick stratum of petroleum, will obtain an abundant and constant yield.

Similar oils have been obtained in Canada, in Kentucky, and in Ohio. In the Burmese Empire similar wells exist, from which the oil is drawn in buckets. There are about four hundred wells over a space of some twenty square miles, which are the property of the Government. They have been steadily worked for a very long time. The oil is thicker and much heavier than the Pennsylvania oil, and since it has found its way to Europe it has quadrupled in price.

A Genial Notice of Emerson.

[From the Literary Notices of the Atlantic Monthly.]

It is a singular fact, that Mr. Emerson is the most steadily attractive lecturer in America. Into that somewhat cold-waterish region adventurers of the sensation kind come down now and then with a splash, to become disregarded King Logs before the next season. But Mr. Emerson always draws. A lecturer now for some time like a quarter of a century, one of the pioneers of the lecturing system, the charm of his voice, his manner and his matter has never lost its power over his earlier hearers, and continually winds new ones in its enchanting meshes. What they do not fully understand they take on trust, and listen, saying to themselves, as did the old poet of Sir Philip Sidney:

> "A sweet, attractive kind of grace,
> A full assurance it gives by looks,
> Continual comfort in a face,
> The lineaments of gospel books."

We call it a singular fact, because we Yankees are thought to be fond of the spread-eagle style, and nothing can be more remote from that than his. We are reckoned a practical folk, who would rather hear about a new airtight stove than about Plato; yet our favorite teacher's practicability is not in the least of the Poor Richard variety. If he have any Buncombe constituency, it is that unrealized commonwealth of philosophers which Plotinus proposed to establish; and if he were to make an almanac, his directions to farmers would be something like this: "OCTOBER: *Indian Summer;* now is the time to get in your early Vedas." What, then, is his secret? Is it not that he out-Yankees us all? that his range includes us all? that he is equally at home with the potato disease and original sin, with pegging shoes and the Oversoul? that, as we try all trades, so has he tried all cultures? and above all, that his mysticism gives us a counterpoise to our super-practicability.

There is no man living to whom, as a writer, so many of us feel and thankfully acknowledge so great an indebtedness for ennobling impulses—none whom so many cannot abide. What does he mean? ask these last. Where is his system? What is the use of it all? What the deuce have we to do with the Brahma? Well, we do not propose to write an essay on Emerson at the fag-end of a February *Atlantic*, with secession longing for somebody to hold it, and chaos come again in the South Carolina tea-pot. We will only say that we have found grandeur and consolation in a starlit night without caring to ask what it meant, save grandeur and consolation; we have liked Montaigne, as some ten generations before us have done, without thinking him so systematic as some more eminently tedious (or shall we say tediously eminent?) authors; we have thought roses as good in their way as cabbages, though the latter would have made a better show in the witness-box, if cross examined as to their usefulness; and as for Brahma, why he can take care of himself, and won't bite us at any rate.

The bother with Mr. Emerson is, that, though he writes in prose, he is essentially a poet. If you undertake to paraphrase what he says, and to reduce it to words of one syllable for infant minds, you will make as sad a work of it as the good monk with his analysis of Homer in the "Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum." We look upon him as one of the men of genius whom our age has produced, and there needs no better proof of it than his masculine faculty of fecundating other minds. Search for his eloquence in his books and you will perchance miss it, but meanwhile you will find that it has kindled all your thoughts. For choice and pith of language he belongs to a better age than ours, and might rub shoulders with Fuller and Browne, though he does use that abominable word, *reliable*. His eye for a fine, telling phrase that will carry true is like that of a backwoodsman for a rifle; and he will dredge you up a choice word from the ooze of Cotton Mather himself. A diction at once so rich and so homely as his, we know not where to match in these days of writing by the page; it is like homespun cloth-of-gold. The many cannot raise his meaning, and only the few can find it. It is the open secret of all true genius. What does he mean quotha? He means inspiring hints, a divining-rod, to your deeper nature, "plain living and high thinking."

The Bonapartes.

Apropos of Americans, there is plenty of talk here growing out of the Jerome Bonaparte case. Our Baltimore Bonaparte claims his right of inheritance in the late Jerome's estate, as his lawfully begotten heir. True that Napoleon I. broke the marriage of his brother Jerome with Miss Patterson; equally true that the Pope utterly refused to break it, or recognize that marriage sacrament as broken. Our Baltimore Jerome has engaged on his side M. Berryer, the famous legitimist lawyer, one of the brightest ornaments of the French bar, the same who twenty years ago defended the present Emperor when he was on trial for his life before the Chamber of Peers after the Boulogne affair. It is said that the case will come on for trial next week; and it is also said that (Baltimoreans have rejected all propositions for squashing the scandal—such as offers of French noble titles, etc.,) the Emperor will not in any way interfere with the regular course of the law in the case. Whence some innocents conclude that the Baltimorean Bonapartes will gain their cause. The younger of them, Captain Bonaparte of the Cuirassiers, is having his fine person trans-... forced so ... [illegible]

Skating Items.

In Montreal the skating pond is roofed over, so as to prevent it being covered with snow. It is lighted at night, and the band of the Canadian Rifles generally attend. The ladies frequent it, wearing short dresses, looped up so as to be out of the way, and Turkish trousers.

—A skating match came off at Tiverton, R. I., a few days since, between Mr. E. N. Bliss of Taunton, and an Indian from Moosehead Lake. The race was won by Mr. Bliss. The distance was five miles, and the time two minutes and 24½ seconds per mile. The Indian led for the first three miles.

—The Rochester *Democrat* states that on Tuesday of last week, Mr. James Jones of Rochester, a gentleman who has passed his sixtieth year, skated from that city to Holley. The next day he returned to Rochester on skates, as he went, having in company his grand-son, a little fellow only twelve years of age, and a young artist of Rochester. The distance is twenty-five miles, and the three travelers skated it in two hours and nineteen minutes.

—The N. Y. *Clipper* states that the fastest mile in skating was made by Wm. Clarke, at Madison, Wis., in 1 minute 56 seconds; also, that George Seward is said to have accomplished thirty miles in one hour.

—The New York *Herald* says a skating match has been made between Fuller of Boston, and Engler of New Jersey, for $500 a side, $50 deposited, to come off the first fine day for skating.

—Governor Morgan and lady were present at a grand skating carnival in Albany last Tuesday evening.

—A skater of thirty years' experience, who has taught his children in a fortnight, writes the following directions:

Begin walking on the ice crossing the feet at each step and they should practice it also who can only run forwards on the inside edge, if they wish to become proficient. Walk ten paces forwards, crossing the one foot over the other at every pace, and then walk the same line backwards, crossing the one foot behind the other at every pace. You will get a fall or two at first, but in a few lessons you will find that you can do without them. As soon as this is accomplished with moderate facility, still adhering to the crossing the feet, which is the whole secret, let the foot follow the skate, and you will find that you are, insensibly as it were, rolling both backwards and forwards on the outside edge. It is a simple truth, and a mechanical certainty, as, the leg once crossed, the skate on each foot can only rest on the outside edge and the balance of the body in that position has been learnt.

Romance.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Some five years since the people of a thrifty village in southern Ohio were very much scandalized by the conduct of the wife of their Mayor (western villages always have mayors,) who eloped with an actor attached to an itinerant theatrical troupe that visited the place. The mayor pursued and overtook his wife, promising to pardon, and take her back to his hearth and heart if she would discard the actor. She was quite deaf to his entreaties, utterly refused to have anything more to do with him. She had imbibed an uncontrollable passion for spangles, blue fire and reckless adventures from the blood-thirsty two-shilling literature of the day, and fancied that she would be very happy with the fascinating impersonator of the brigands, corsairs and cheerful people of that sort, upon the mimic stage. The unhappy mayor returned to his home and people, and, in order to drown his domestic sorrows, dashed into the political sea with headlong impetuosity. He served several successive terms in the State legislature, and even ran for Congress, but from the unexpected circumstance of his opponent receiving a larger number of votes than himself, he lost the opportunity of distinguishing himself in Washington.

A few evenings since, being in the city, the gentleman wandered into a Bowery concert saloon, where comic songs of a singularly dreary character are sung; where women who might be much better than they are, but who certainly could not be much worse, dance with a serene indifference to propriety, and where men and boys congregate to drink and smoke, and (as they with ghastly sarcasm term it) "enjoy themselves." The principal *danseuse* of the establishment was the gentleman's long-lost wife. They recognized each other; a compromise was effected, his regard for her was as strong as ever, and he again received her.

THE WILL OF THE LATE MARY P. TOWNSEND.—The will of the late Mary P. Townsend of Boston has been presented for probate. Her principal bequest is to the Home for the Relief of Indigent Females. She gives $20,000 for the erection of additional buildings upon the estate in Charles street, and $60,000, "the income of which is to be applied to the support of those females who, in legal phraseology, are called 'spinsters,' or single women." She says, in her testament, that she belongs to the sisterhood, and is in duty bound, as she has the means, to procure them a shelter from "the world's dread laugh," and a quiet home. The recipients are to be such as are reduced by poverty, not crime; to be Americans, and born of American parents; they are to be of the virtuous poor of this description, who are single from choice or necessity. To the Bethesda Society she gives $1,000; the Massachusetts Bible Society $2,000; the Massachusetts Congregational Society $3,000; the Seamen's Aid Society $2,000. She gives, in trust, to the Home in Channing street, conducted by Harriet Ryan, $20,000, which is to be paid to the Home whenever it shall become incorporated. To the President and Fellows of Harvard College, for the benefit of indigent scholars, $20,000. To the Colonization Society, $3,000. To the Class Fund of the class of 1802, $2,000. She has annually given a handsome donation to the fund for the benefit of the indigent members of this class, of which her brother, the late Alexander Townsend, was a member. The Sewing Circle of West Boston Church $300. The Rev. Dr. Dewey, of the New South Church, where she attended church, $5,000. To Rev. Dr. Francis, a Professor in the Divinity School, at Cambridge, $5,000.

STATEMENT of the condition

OF THE

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

On the first day of January, 1861.

The name of the Company is SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in the City of New York.

The amount of capital stock is	$500,000
Capital paid up is	$500,000
Cash on hand and in hands of Agents	$62,[illegible]
100 Shares of Stock Bank of New York	9,700.00
50 " " Bank of Commerce	4,750.00
14 " " Bank of North America	1,3[illegible]
50 " " American Exchange B'k	4,7[illegible]
New York City Bonds	[illegible]
Bonds of the Union Free School	10,025.00
Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on Real Estate	498,650.00
Loans secured by 45 Shares Great Western Insurance Stock	3,000.00
Scrip Union Mutual Insurance Company	
8 Shares Continental Insurance Company	800.00
25 " Resolute Insurance Company	2,000.00
31 " Sixth Avenue Railroad	[illegible]
Due for Premiums	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Losses unadjusted	$[illegible]
All claims against the Company	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
The greatest amount insured in any one risk	$10,000

B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Agents for Chicago, Office No. 4 Clark street.

ORIGINAL.

(Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.)

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 29, 1861.

Whereas, The Security Insurance Company of New York City, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the president and secretary thereof, appointing B. W. PHILLIPS, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agent for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing him to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon him, the said agent, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said B. W. PHILLIPS is authorized as agent for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as he may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL.] In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

Insurance Rooms of

B. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

Nos. 4 and 7 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

And grows more and more popular every day.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—... [illegible]

Your friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

... Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 25, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD— ... [illegible]

A. K. LATTA, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, ... and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Insurance.

FIRE, MARINE,

— AND —

LIFE INSURANCE.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

Agents for the

MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Boston, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus,

$5,000,000.

Office, No. 156 South Water Street.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,

— OF —

HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS

Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.

Special attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ... [illegible]

Bank Stocks, &c. ... U. S. Stocks and Treasury Notes ... State Stocks, &c. ... City Stocks, &c. ... Railroad Stocks, &c. ... Mortgage Bonds ... Miscellaneous Items ... Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands ... Claims unadjusted and not due ... Total ... [illegible]

WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago.

No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL ... SURPLUS ... [illegible]

Cash on hand, and in Bank ... Cash in the hands of and due from Agents ... Real Estate, unincumbered ... Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate ... Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock ... Amount of other loans secured ...

Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York ... New York Bank Stock ... Hartford Bank Stock ... Waterbury Bank Stock ... Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford ... Holyoke Water P'r. Co.'s Stocks ... New Britain Water Bonds ... Hartford City Bonds ... Col. Peo. and Ind. R. R. Bonds ... Accumulated Interest on Investments ... [illegible]

Total Assets ... [illegible]

Total Liabilities - - - - $40,704.53

E. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents.

No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies, ... made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as offered by any Company; ... confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.

M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for agencies in the Western or Southern States may be addressed.

STATEMENT of the condition

OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st of January, 1861, made to the State of Illinois.

The name of the Corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, Conn.

The Capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS:	Par Value.	Market Value.
Real Estate unincumbered		$88,500.87
Money due the Company secured by Mortgage		267.15
Cash in hand and in Bank		191,722.11
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit		162,946.96
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	$44,000	44,000
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	28,000	28,000
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	25,[illegible]
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	50,000	50,000
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000
Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent, semi-annual interest	5,000	5,000
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly	50,000	51,510
United States Stock, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest	200,000	212,162.50
Kentucky State Stock, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest	10,000	10,400.00
Tennessee State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	30,000	26,000
New York State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	20,000	20,000
Missouri State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	30,000	21,700
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	75,000	77,250
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest	34,000	34,057.50
Indiana State Stock, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest	60,000	57,300.00
500 Shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock	50,000	62,500
107 Shares Conn. River R. R. Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
900 Shares Boston and Worcester Railroad Company Stock	10,700	11,570
50 Shares Citizens' Bank Stock, Waterbury, Conn	5,000	5,550
60 Shares Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford Springs, Conn	6,000	7,[illegible]
50 Shares Eagle Bank Stock, Providence, R. I.	5,000	4,[illegible]
100 Shares Revere Bank Stock, Boston, Mass	20,000	20,[illegible]
100 Shares Safety Fund Bank Stock, Boston, Mass	10,000	10,[illegible]
200 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri Stock, St. Louis, Mo	20,000	21,000
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo	10,000	10,000
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo	20,000	20,[illegible]
400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank Stock, Philadelphia, Pa	20,000	22,400
117 Shares Ætna Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn	11,700	12,[illegible]
50 Shares Bank of Hartford County Stock, Hartford, Conn	5,000	4,[illegible]
100 Shares Charter Oak Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn	10,000	10,[illegible]
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn	20,000	23,000
200 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn	15,000	15,000
400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn	40,000	45,000
500 Shares Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn	50,000	70,001.50
100 Shares Merchants and Manufacturers Bank Stock, Hartford, Ct	10,000	10,000
200 Shares Phœnix Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn	20,000	30,[illegible]
220 Shares State Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn	22,000	26,[illegible]
150 Shares Connecticut River Banking Co. Stock, Hartford, Conn	7,500	9,750
400 Shares American Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	40,000
300 Shares Bank of America Stock, New York City	30,000	33,000
200 Shares Broadway Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	28,000
200 Shares Butchers and Drovers Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000
100 Shares City Bank Stock, N. Y. City	10,000	14,[illegible]
100 Shares Bank of the Commonwealth Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000
200 Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, New York City	20,000	20,000
100 Shares Hanover Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	9,000
300 Shares Importers and Traders Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	33,000
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	13,500
200 Shares Market Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	20,400
1200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	38,000
200 Shares Mechanics Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	19,000
400 Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	40,[illegible]
400 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, New York City	41,000	43,[illegible]
400 Shares Manhattan Company Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	20,[illegible]
500 Shares Nassau Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	20,400
500 Shares North River Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000
500 Shares Bank of New York Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000
500 Shares Bank of North America Stock, New York City	20,000	21,600
800 Shares Ocean Bank Stock, N. Y. C.	20,000	19,[illegible]
1000 Shares Peoples	10,000	10,[illegible]
400 Shares Phenix	20,000	[illegible]
500 Shares Bank of the Republic Stock, New York City	25,000	25,[illegible]
400 Shares Union Bank Stock, N. Y. C.	20,000	23,[illegible]
150 Shares New York L. Ins. and T. Co. Stock, New York City	15,000	28,[illegible]
500 Shares United States Trust Company Stock, New York City	10,000	12,[illegible]
Bills Receivable		11,[illegible]
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
		$[illegible]

NOTE.—As our investments are held FOR INCOME and not for sale, we estimate at FAIR VALUES, and not at the present temporary panic values.

LIABILITIES.

The Amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks or other creditors	none.
Losses adjusted and due	none.
Losses adjusted and not due	$12,[illegible]
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting proof, contested, or [illegible]	178,[illegible]

All other claims ... Agents instructed to take no risk exceeding twenty thousand dollars, without special permission.

The greatest amount insured in any one city, town, village or block ... [illegible]

E. G. RIPLEY, President.

THOS. K. BRACE, Secretary.

Hartford, Jan. 1st, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD Co., s. s.

Hartford, January 1st, 1861.

Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, E. G. Ripley, President, and Thomas K. Brace, Secretary, and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, ... of the Ætna Insurance Company is true.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

Twelve per cent. dividend for the year, and ... added to surplus fund, quality of assets.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago.

ORIGINAL.

(Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1862.)

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 12th, 1861.

Whereas, The Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of its condition, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved January 2nd, 1857, ... [illegible] ... and has filed in this office a written instrument, ... appointing G. S. HUBBARD and CHARLES H. HUNT, of Chicago, its Agents for the transaction of ... [illegible] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said G. S. HUBBARD and CHARLES H. HUNT, are authorized as Agents for the said Company, ... until the 31st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto ... [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.

Worsted Goods, Ruches, Collars, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for

CLOSE CASH PRICES.

A. GRAVES, 21 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.

Imported and for sale by A. GRAVES, 21 Lake street, Chicago.

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE & CO.,

631 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

Are now receiving their

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, &C.,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

42, 44 and 46

WABASH AVENUE,

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;

ALSO,

CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

HOYT & PEIRCE,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers,

147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.

Wholesale Depot for Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co.'s celebrated Standard Medicinal Specialities, designed especially for the Medical Profession and the Family.

Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Gin.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Bourbon of 1848, reserve.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Kentucky Bourbon.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Medicinal Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Port Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Sherry Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Madeira Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Wheat Tonic.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Monongahela Whisky.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Apple Cordial. ...
Bininger's Homestead ...
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Rare Ripe Cordial.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Old time Family Rye.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Brandy ...
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Banana Punch.

Also, Bininger's Bouquet Bourbon, Cognac and Gin besides many other varieties, all put up in handsomely labeled quart bottles of one and two dozen in a case and packed for exportation and family use. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's.

Also, for sale retail by all Druggists.

HOYT & PEIRCE.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 - - - Lake Street - - - 62

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

8,500 boxes	TIN PLATE.
2,800 bdls	SHEET IRON.
150 "	RUSSIA IRON.
150 "	IMITATION RUSSIA.
12,500 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE.
250 casks	SHEET ZINC.
10 tons	PIG TIN.
18,000 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS.
20 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES.
30 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS.
1,000 doz.	AXES.
1,200 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS.
20 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake sts.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 30 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Peters Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860

H. W. HUNT & CO.,

23 and 25 Lake street, Chicago,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Ready Made Clothing,

And Dealers in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.

Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold

At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street,

Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.

AGENT FOR

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE.

We offer the following at the lowest market rates:

5,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
5,000 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
300 " Russia Sheet Iron.
300 " Imitation Sheet Iron.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
5,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper.
5,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper bottoms.
1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20.
2,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.

A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

No. 176 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

C. C. COOK & CO.,

(Successors Satories, Cook & Co.)

16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18

Wholesale Grocers

AND DEALERS IN

DRIED FRUITS, FISH,

WOODEN WARE, &c.,

Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.

C. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18 .... STATE STREET .... 16 & 18

No. 27 Lake Street. | IRON BLOCK | No. 42 Wabash Av.

REMOVAL.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG

Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious store in

BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.

Where they will be able to offer at wholesale a still larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.

Consumers will always find us with full lines ... of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at and which are offered at a small advance. Also, a large stock of

WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &C.

We shall continue our motto

"LOW PRICES WIN."

And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,

500 Boxes Soap. 200 Boxes Starch.
100 Kegs Sal Soda. 100 Kegs S. C. Soda.
200 Boxes Candles. 50 Boxes Pearls.
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

... South Water St.

SUGAR &C.

50 Hhds Sugar. 100 Bbls Sugar. 50 Bbls ...
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup. 50 Bbls Molasses.

WM. LITTLE & CO., ... South Water st.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. Factory on corner of Brown and ... Office and Warehouse, ... Market street. ...

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL ...

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

Especially designed

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.)

Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For sale, Wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Peirce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. H. Hubbard & Co.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND

Wigwam Tonic.

THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.

They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.

Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, &c., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by

Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,

Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,

And hundreds of others.

For sale Wholesale in Chicago by

EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, No. 172 South Water street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL MACHINERY.

WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.

To Coopers!

In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving ever yet used.

DOANE & HURLBUT'S

Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine,

FOR TIGHT WORK.

This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to put up in the barrel, all at one operation, from 1500 to 2000 staves per day. ... We have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,

DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of staves.
DOANE'S CROZE AND CHAMPERING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S NEW WHEEL TIGHT STAVE JOINTER, for all kinds of Tight Barrels.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant.

Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel—... Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery, until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address P. O. Box 2793. W. H. DOANE, ... Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,

PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1436.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Iron, Nails, Steel,

AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, AUSTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago,

R. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Twenty Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.

No. 27 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,

Small Coal, Small Coal,

Small Coal, Small Coal,

MUST BE USED WITH

MUST BE USED WITH

LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS,

LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.

SOLD BY

SOLD BY

Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.

Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.

General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE

STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—

DR. CADWELL,

OPERATOR ON THE

EYE AND EAR.

For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing, Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.

No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services.

DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, ... to be had gratis on application, ... Office in Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

79 .... Lower Clark Street 79

Opposite the Court House.

Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,

Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

A CARD.—The subscriber having dissolved all business connection with JAMES M. PLUMSTED, returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the late firm, he will continue the business at the

OLD STAND,

Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts.,

AND HOPES BY HIS

Long Experience,

And by strict personal attention to the wants of his customers to merit a share of the public patronage commensurate with the liberal inducements which he is now prepared to offer, having adopted the motto—"Good work and low prices win."

Chicago, Jan 28th, 1861. JAMES McCAMMON.

The attention of builders and others about to erect houses is respectfully invited before purchasing elsewhere. Country orders promptly attended to. Post Office Box 4253.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

JAMES McCAMMON,

Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts.,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern, Circular Mouldings, any design, Wood Turning and Scroll Sawing, Stair Building ... [illegible]

Agent for WM. B. ... GOVERNING VALVES.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF

B. F. CARVER & CO.,

Marine Bank Building,

Corner Lake and La Salle Streets. A general Banking business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK

CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,

(Successors to Wheeler, Carpenter & Co.)

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Reference—... Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Solomon & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.

EDW'D I. TINKHAM & CO.,

... CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, Will continue their business of

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

Exchange on all parts of Europe.

MARINE BANK.

CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.

Capital, $500,000.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

Collections made and drafts remitted on all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,

BANKERS,

CHICAGO, - - - - - - - - - ILLINOIS.

44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received in Current Accounts from banks in city or country and the usual accommodations granted to regular customers and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in case of special agreement. Bills of Exchange made to order. We receive deposits, payable at a specified time, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits in sums not less than five dollars received ... interest will be allowed ... [illegible] All certificates payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or New York, Government, State, City and County Bonds, Railway, &c., Stocks and Bonds. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, AND MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in asserting the public that all business transactions can be effected through our House with promptness, efficiency, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c.

Being particularly desirous of procuring direct communication between the great West and European ... [illegible] ... Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN.

Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchy of Brunswick, ... the Free City of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, ... BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSE, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WURTEMBERG, OLDENBURG, &c.

Transportation.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

Via PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Railroads.

THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, to transport as promptly with the utmost of dispatch between Chicago and all Eastern Cities and Towns that can be ... Rates at all times as low as by any other route. For shipping property by this line please mark—"Fast Freight Line via CRESTLINE." We also claim to have the best Passenger Route to the East and South.

The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l Agent, Office 51 Dearborn street.

J. S. CORNING, Contracting Agent.

DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West Side.

Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities.

CLARKE & CO.,

THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS.

Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office,

72 - - - Dearborn street, - - - 72

And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Chicago, or at Depot of ... Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 80 State street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia.

To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO SHIPPERS.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE

FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES.

Both in the United States and Canada.

An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the above places.

Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DESPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route.

The Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars.

Rates at all times as low as by any other Line.

Mark Freight designed for this Line—"Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight."

Contracts given at the General Office, No. 20 South Clark street, and at Chicago Station.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo.

H. H. PORTER, Act. Gen. Fr't Ag't.

CHAS. M. GRAY, Con't Agent.

Groceries, &c.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR,

Tobacco, Spices,

At low figures for cash buyers.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 16 River street.

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish, in store and for sale by NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 16 River street.

SALT. SALT.—100 TONS

Rock Salt, at $7 Per Ton,

In quantities to suit purchasers. Also, 1,000 Barrels at $1.50 per barrel. Wanted 1,000 Second-Hand Salt Barrels.

LEDUC & GIBBS, 82 and 84 South Water street, Chicago.

200 BBLS. PRIME

No. 1 PICKLE HERRINGS.

For sale by WATSON, TOWER & CO., No. 160 South Water street.

A CARD.—The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he has been appointed Agent by old and reliable Eastern Houses for the sale of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,

Lead, and Old Wines and Liquors,

Which he will sell to the Trade on favorable terms, the latter in bond or otherwise.

In addition to the above it is SOMETHING NEW for one person to have in this city upwards of

$500,000 WORTH OF GOODS,

Embracing

Piano Fortes, Sewing Machines, Law and other Books, Stationery,

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Lumber, Grocer's Hardware, Furs, Cigars and Groceries, as well as Genuine Wines and Liquors, which he has also for sale for a short time (on commission), and wants everybody to know that BARGAINS CAN NOW BE HAD

FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.

To Cash Purchasers, either Wholesale or Retail, he offers inducements new and unprecedented.

On being favored with a call he will satisfy the most incredulous that this is no bogus announcement. All the goods are warranted first class.

J. F. ... Office, No. 8 Dole's Building, South end of Clark street Bridge. P. O. Box 88.

350 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, in store, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

400 Bags RIO COFFEE for sale cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

700 Hlf. Chests Y. H. TEA, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Hlf. Chests Choice OOLONG TEA, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Bbls. Prime NO. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bbls. Choice N. O. MOLASSES, now landing, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 Boxes NEW M. R. and LAYER RAISINS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER, ... Randolph street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS ... [illegible]

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6.00 A. M., (except Sundays,) and at 6.30 P. M., (except Saturdays,)

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg.

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern cities. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.

B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Connecting direct at the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.

Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, and Mail and Fast Lines Sundays excepted.

Express and Fast Lines connect for New York. Express and Fast Lines connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.

Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above lines.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Baggage checked through free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK as by any other route.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Padelford & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athens & Hubbard, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shuler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The Greatest Facilities afforded for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.

And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.

EMIGRANTS.

By this Road Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies. Be particular to mark packages "via Penna. R. R."

Freight Agents of this Road: ... Philadelphia; MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore; LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York; LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Supt, Altoona, Pa.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE

To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, ... Madison, Prairie du Chien, Watertown, ... Green Bay, ... Minnesota, ...

On and after Monday, November ..., 1860, trains will leave as follows: Day Express—11.45 Noon. Evening Express—5 P. M., for above points. ... Through tickets ... office on Dearborn street, or at Passenger Station ... [illegible]

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen'l. Ticket Agent.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.

[illegible] ... connecting with New York Central & Buffalo and N. Y. & Erie trains for all points East. ... E. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

Winter Arrangement.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets.

[illegible]

Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. ... Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points on ... at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway ... Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points to Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets ... at the principal Railroad offices in the West, at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

H. E. SARGENT, General Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860-61. Winter Arrangement. 1860-61

Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.

6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily, except Sundays, via Old Line.

6.30 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via ...

[illegible]

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains. ... Tickets can be obtained at all Ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's office, ... South Clark street, and at the depot.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agent.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The only direct route to ... St. Louis WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday):

[illegible]

Through tickets to ... and Wilmington ... CONNECTIONS—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad ... At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, ... Lexington, Booneville, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with St. Joseph and with Iron Mountain Railroad for ... Vicksburg and New Orleans.

For through tickets apply at the Company's Office of Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, or at the Depot, Canal street.

JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, } Receivers.

R. B. MASON, Superintendent.

G. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1860. Winter Arrangement. 1861.

On and after Sunday, November ..., 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets.

[illegible]

Through tickets for all important points North and South are for sale at the office of the Company, in the Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangement.

[illegible]

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, ... [illegible]

E. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

JAMES McDONNELL,

Sole Agent for the sale of

ALCOHOL,

Manufactured by

[illegible]

PREMIUM PURE SPIRITS.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1861.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1861.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT FUNDS.—The following are the closing quotations of F. G. Adams, Esq., editor of the Chicago *Bank Note List*, No. 46 Clark street, for premium and uncurrent funds, &c.:

	Buying. Prem.	Selling. Prem.
Exchange on New York	5¾	6
N. Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes	5	[illegible]
La., Mo., Ky., and Indiana State	5	[illegible]
Ohio and Canada	5	[illegible]
New Jersey and Penn. Banks	5	[illegible]
Penn., Md., Mo. & Free Ind. Banks	5	[illegible]
Missouri	Par	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Buying.	Dis.
Discredited Illinois	30	[illegible]
Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., & old Tenn.	5	[illegible]
South Carolina	5	[illegible]
Stock Banks of Tenn. and S. C.	5	[illegible]

There was a good supply of Eastern exchange to-day, and the market declined ¼@½ per cent. In the early part of the day 5¾ per cent. prem. was paid on the street, and by some of the banks; but at the close it was weak at 5½ per cent. The selling rate at the banks was 6 per cent. prem. Some of them asked 6¼, but there was no demand at that figure.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Missouri Democrat* of yesterday says:

The demand for exchange is not very great, but the supply is so small that heavy institutions are buying at as high as 6¼ premium on the East and New Orleans, and of course sell at 7 per cent. Some of the banks have no supply at all. For gold, of course any amount can be had at ½ per cent. premium.

There is now a fair prospect of the Illinois river opening, and at no distant day our surplus produce will move forward to markets, which, with an improvement in our currency, would soon give us lower exchange rates. The prospect for this bank improvement is not very flattering, however.

Illinois (solvent) and Wisconsin currency continues on a par with Missouri funds. That it will soon be at a premium there is little doubt, if we do not mistake the tone of determination of the Illinois Legislature and people.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday thus reviews the market:

In the market for New York exchange the supply and demand are about equal, and matters are working smoothly, though at the close there were some indications of increasing wants on the part of remitters. The buying rates are 3/8@40 prem. and selling ½. Philadelphia and Boston are steady at ¼@⅜ prem buying, and ½ prem selling. Baltimore ⅛@¼ dis buying, and par selling. New Orleans is dull at par buying, and ¼ prem. selling. The demand for gold is quite moderate at our figures. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Sight	3/8@40 prem	½@ prem
Boston	¼@⅜ prem	½@ prem
Philadelphia	¼@⅜ prem	½@ prem
Baltimore	⅛@¼ dis	par
New Orleans	par	¼@ prem
American Gold	¼@ prem	½@⅜ prem

The receipts of uncurrent money are only moderate, and the offerings are taken pretty freely.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	1352	14516	447	149	339	171
C. & R. I. R. R.	475	1400	2100	...	...	400
I. C. R. R.	...	...	3450	300	...	...
C. B. & Q. R. R.	580	2297	7857	2333	1306	123
C. & N. W. R. R.	700	2519	...	128	...	380
C. A. & St. L.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2998	20732	13554	3109	1645	1074

	Seeds lbs.	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cat'e No.	High-w'ns brls.	Hids lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	4690	399	199	56	150	27600
C. & R. I. R. R.	...	168	...	...	...	17000
I. C. R. R.	...	15	60	...	...	16000
C. B. & Q. R. R.	2444	142	29	10	100	10788
C. & N. W. R. R.	440	99	...	18	...	657
C. A. & St. L. R.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7574	823	209	84	250	72035

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, during the past 24 hours, amounted to 1,032. The market for dressed hogs was firm, with a good demand by packers, and all that were offered were taken at $6.00@6.25. The receipts of Live Hogs were trifling and the market was inactive.

There is a good inquiry for Mess Pork at $16.00, but none but small outside lots can be purchased at that figure. We report sales of 300 bbls, 150 of which were sold in lots at $16.00 and 150 at $16.25. Round lots of early packed pork are held firmly at $16.50, and some ask $17.00. The inquiry is altogether from the South. Cut meats are scarce and the market nominal at 6¾@8½c for Shoulders and Sides packed. A lot of about 1200 pcs country cut meats was sold to-day at 8c for clear sides, 5½c for shoulders, and 7½c for Hams. Lard is quiet, with sales of 100 bbls prime Leaf at 9½@9¾c.

The Flour market to-day was extensively dull, and we note a decline of 5@10c per brl—about 1200 brls having changed hands at $4.05@4.10 for fair to good Spring rates. The receipts of Wheat amounted to 20,732 bushels, notwithstanding which liberal supply the market advanced ½ and ¾c under a good demand by short sellers. The transactions, however, were light at 80c for N. W. Club: 78 and 78½c for No. 1 Spring, and 73 and 73½c for No. 2 Spring—closing with buyers at the inside and sellers at the outside figures. There was a good speculative inquiry for Corn and the market advanced ½c, with liberal sales of Mixed at 26½ and 27c in store—closing however, very quiet, and no buyers over 26c. Oats, Rye, and Barley quiet and neglected. Highwines steady at 14c. Timothy Seed was in good request at $2.30@2.35. Clover Seed was in good supply, with a fair inquiry for choice parcels, and sales at $4.25@4.50. Common and inferior, however, are dull and heavy.

Review of the British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Jan. 21.]

The frost having continued through the past week, although with a considerable abatement in its intensity, and an occasional thaw, farmers have been able to do little more than cart manure and continue thrashing. We must await the permanent thaw now promising, to ascertain the actual effects of the severe weather. Many pieces of winter tares and rye have, however, already perished, and considerable injury must have been done to the young wheat where the plant was weak and without the protection of snow. The clay lands, which were plowed, though not sown, will, should the weather really break, be in fine condition for seeding; if the spring be dry and early not be a whit behind the later autumnal sowing. Still, it almost seems over sanguine to hope for a very propitious time.

Business has been limited, and in many cases almost brought to a stand by the interruption of inland traffic; but the several markets in the country have been better supplied by land-carriage, and the prices of wheat in several places have somewhat given way. The consumption of flour is even said to have been reduced by the distress among the poor. Nevertheless, as no food is so cheap, we expect an increased demand on the departure of the frost; and as Odessa and the Danube are now closed by the ice, as well as the Baltic and the northern ports of America, a reaction is very likely to follow the present stagnation in trade. In France and Italy prices have been gradually rising. Belgium, Holland, Germany and the United States show very little variation in their several markets. Foreign arrivals have fallen off, but a fleet is expected. Since writing the above there is a prospect of a settled change in the weather.

The arrivals off the coast since the 9th inst. were 4 cargoes, of which one cargo was wheat and three maize.

The business reported was as follows: 2 cargoes of white Spanish wheat at 57s and 58s, and 1 soft Sicilian at 63s6d, 2 cargoes of maize [illegible] per qr, 1 of barley at [illegible], and 1 Egyptian beans at [illegible].

The sales noted last week were 75,730 qrs of wheat at 57s. 1d., against 100,066 qrs in 1860. The London averages were 58s. 2d. on 1,599 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending 9th January, in wheat and flour, were equal to 102,658 qrs, of which 2,621 qrs were colonial.

The wheat trade in London commenced on Monday with very moderate supplies, both English and foreign. Very few samples were sent up during the morning from Kent and Essex, and those principally by rail, but the continuance of frost limited business to the smallest proportions, and the condition was improved; there was no increase over the previous Monday's rates. The foreign trade was not restricted to retail purchases in granary without change of value. On Wednesday there were 110 qrs per coast, and 4,450 qrs foreign. The few English samples then on show per rail were taken at Monday's rates. The foreign trade continued limited to sales in granary, holders not giving way in prices. Friday's returns were 150 qrs coastwise, and 9,710 qrs foreign. The dull accounts from the country had some influence upon the sale of English wheat, the price of which was only kept up by the small quantity showing. Very little was done in foreign.

There was rather less than the usual quantity of country flour on Monday, but the foreign arrivals were fair. Norfolks were less in demand than during last week, and the rates were nominally as before. American barrels were still in moderate demand, with full prices paid, and this was the case with fine French. Town prices remained as they were, with 57s as the top quotation. On Wednesday, there were 120 sacks by coast, with 410 sacks 5,800 barrels foreign. This was again a quiet market for Norfolks, though former rates were asked. Even American found but limited sale, but prices were unchanged. Friday's quantities were 280 sacks coastwise, with 1,550 sacks 13,800 barrels foreign. Almost nothing was then done in country flour, and very little passed in foreign samples, the rates of both, as well as of town flour, being unaltered.

In Scotland, wheat has been dull and rather in buyers' favor; so it was decidedly at Edinburg, for inferior qualities, as well as for barley and oats. Much such a state of things obtained at Glasgow, with a very thin attendance.

The native wheat showing at Dublin being of poor quality was a slow sale, and buyers of foreign required concessions which were not submitted to. The top price of maize was 40s. per qr. A large consumption of wheat and maize was going on at Cork, and prices have been firm for all grains.

The imports of grain for 1860 were as follows: wheat 5,906,175 qrs; flour 5,138,346 cwts, barley, 2,122,016 qrs; oats 2,080,269 qrs. Rye [illegible] qrs. Beans 445,980 qrs., peas 317,545 qrs., maize 1,833,854 qrs.

Commercial Circulars by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25, 1861.—Provisions—Rather more business is reported in beef, but principally in old at low prices. Nothing doing in American pork. Irish is offered on easier terms. A further decline of 2s. ₩ cwt in bacon has induced more liberal buying on the part of the trade. Cheese rather lower, the recent imports being in excess of the demand. There is a good demand for prime butter, but inferior quality is very difficult to sell. Lard—There is a good demand for fine American in barrels at 50s@60s, and a considerable business has also been done in Mediterranean sort at 53s@57s 6 cwt, but medium quality of American is neglected. Tallow—Large arrivals of North American have caused a decline of 6d ₩ cwt on this kind. Breadstuffs—The frost which had lasted five weeks has at length entirely disappeared. The deliveries of English wheat at the country markets have been more liberal, but the condition of most of it being indifferent, the same was difficult at a decline of 1s to 2s ₩ qr. Large arrivals of Black Sea and Mediterranean cargoes of grain to ports of call (many of them having been wind-bound at Gibraltar, from six to two months) have had a depressing effect on the market. We have also had liberal receipts of [illegible] from the port. At Tuesday's market all descriptions of wheat except the finer qualities of white and red, were dull and lower. Flour was only saleable at a decline of 6d [illegible]. Since Tuesday the trade has been dull, and all [illegible] day, and at a decline of [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] dull, and [illegible] corn was

from [illegible] prime mess. "Ballyroo" Hanrahan Cumberland & Co.'s new prime mess pork sold within the range of our quotations. Small cases of bacon at about quotations. Cheese goes away slowly at 50s to 60s for prime quality. In butter there is a retail demand at about our quotations. Lard—A little better inquiry from the country at quotations. Tallow—The market is firm at 60s for butcher's association and prime city rendered. Breadstuffs—Our corn market has been very dull, and lower prices would have to be taken in order to make progress with quantity. Holders of wheat are disposed to wait a better selling time, which is generally believed to be not far distant. The business in flour has been very trifling; prime extra state is offered freely at 33s without finding buyers. Indian corn is unchanged in value. JOHN AYRTA & Co.

Pork Packing in Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, Feb. 13.]

Since our last issue we have obtained the report from each house engaged in the packing business the present season except two, but we succeeded in obtaining the business done by these two as nearly accurate as is necessary. According to these reports, the whole number packed the present season is 433,799. The average weight is 221 3-35 per hog, and the average yield of lard 29-16 lbs ₩ hog. This compares with last season's business as follows:

	No. packed.	Av. wt.	Yield lard
1859-60	434,499	189 2-3	28 9-16
1860-61	433,799	221 3-35	29 9-16

On Tuesday, Jan. 29th, we made our last weekly report of the receipts, making the aggregate up to that time 428,880. Since then, and up to to-day, 6,005 have been brought in by the public conveyances, which, with 900 head slaughtered at Plainville and Newton, makes the total receipts up to date, 435,585 head, making a difference of 1,736 head only. The whole number of houses engaged the present season was thirty-eight, as follows:

Jas Beatty & Co.	G & P Bogen,
Chas Davis & Co.	J L Enyart,
Job Stephens,	J Dawson & Co.
L Cassard,	Henry [illegible]
Swift, Evans & Co.	Evans, Gaines & Co.
N W Thomas & Co.	E Leighton & Co.
McKechan & Evans,	Morrison, Corduke & Co
Kinghan & Co.	Robert Brown,
Wm Clifford Neff,	Wm Flannigan,
Jno A Shaw & Co.	H Witte, (Agent)
Gilmore & Corduke,	Mitchell & Ladd,
Keck & Shaffer,	S Davis & Co.
Shaffer & Zigler,	Williams & Reid,
Haughton & Reed,	F M White,
Geo Lane,	Jas Magill,
G Dominick & Bro	J H Gerrard & Co.
Gardner, Phipps & Co.	B Coffin & Co.
Buckingham & Mathers,	Eli Taylor & Co.
John Steel,	John Rice.

The following table shows the whole number of hogs packed in this city, each season, for the last twenty-nine years:

Years.	No.	Years.	No.
1833	85,000	1848	475,000
1834	123,000	1849	410,000
1835	162,000	1850	393,000
1836	103,000	1851	334,000
1837	103,000	1852	352,000
1838	182,000	1853	361,000
1839	190,000	1854	421,000
1840	95,000	1855	355,686
1841	160,000	1856	405,396
1842	250,000	1857	344,512
1843	250,000	1858	446,677
1844	240,000	1859	382,826
1845	196,000	1860	434,499
1846	205,000	1861	433,799
1847	250,000		

Had we received the usual number from Kentucky the present season, there would have been packed here this season fully 475,000 head.

Pork Packing in the West.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current.]

We have the returns from 137 towns in the West, including Louisville, St. Louis, Chillicothe, Indianapolis, all Tennessee, and Chicago, which our correspondent estimates at 225,000. The following are the aggregates for both seasons:

1859-60	1,348,092
1860-61	1,2[illegible]1,184
Decrease	106,887

Cincinnati is not included in the above. The remaining returns will add to this decrease, but there can be no doubt that the increase in weight will more than make up the falling off in number, as there is a marked increase in the weight of hogs this season, at all the places heard from.

Hogs Packed at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 11.

EDS. CINCINNATI GAZETTE—Below you will find a statement of the number of hogs slaughtered and packed by us this season, which has closed; also for the seven preceding years.

Yours, respectfully, A. W. MACKLIN & SON.

1853-54	10,041
1854-55	10,122
1855-56	13,333
1856-57	14,050
1857-58	11,849
1858-59	6,135
1859-60	10,529
1860-61	12,361

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1861.

FLOUR—Received, 2,998 brls. Market declined 5@10c. Sales were: 500 brls good spring extra at $4.10 del.; 500 brls "Lockport Hydraulic" do on p. t.; 100 brls "Troxell" at $4.05 del.; 200 brls "Rock River" (old last night) at $4.20 del.

WHEAT—Received, 20,732 bu. Market advanced ½@¾c. Sales were: 2,000 bu N. W. Club at 80c in store; 2,500 bu No. 1 Spring at 78½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 78c in store; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 73c in store; 3,000 bu do at 73½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 73¼c in store.

CORN—Received, 13,554 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales were: 20,000 bu Mixed at 26½c in store; 10,000 bu do in one lot and 12,000 bu do in lots, all at 27c in store; 700 bu yellow in bags at 31c on track.

OATS—Received, 3,109 bu. Market dull. Sales were: 100 bags at 18c del.

RYE—Received, 1,645 bu. Market dull and nominal at 44@45c in bags on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,074 bu. Market firm for prime. Sales were: 145 bags choice at 52c del.; 71 bags prime at 45c on track.

SEEDS—Received 7,574 lbs Timothy Seed in good demand and firm. Sales were—160 bushels prime $2.35; 60 bushels good at $2.33; 18 bags fair at $2.30. Clover Seed quiet, with a fair demand for prime samples. Sales were—5 brls prime at $4.50; 18 bags good at $4.25; 200 bushels at $4.27½.

HIGHWINES—Received, 250 brls. Market steady. Sales were—100 brls country at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 32c.

MESS PORK—Market firm, with a good demand. Sales were—150 brls city at $16.25; 150 brls do in lots at $16.

CUT MEATS—Quiet, with but little offering. Sales were—1,200 pcs country cut Bulk Meats at 8c for clear sides, 5½c for shoulders, and 7½c for hams, loose.

LARD—Dull. Sales were 50 brls prime kettle rendered Leaf at 9¾c; 50 brls do at 9½c.

TALLOW—Market nominal at 8¼@9½c.

HIDES—Received, 72,035 lbs. Market firm. Sales were—340 Hides at 6c for Green, 6½@6¾c for Green Salted, and 11½@12c for Dry Flint.

BROOM CORN—63 bales choice, at $75; 4 tons fair at $60.

BUTTER—Firkin dull at 8½@11c; Dairy in fair request at 12@14c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 12c ₩ doz.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens in fair request at $1.75@2.00 ₩ doz. Turkeys 7½@8c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Dull and nominal at 15@20c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 823. Market steady. Sales were:

80 Hogs—23 under 200 lbs—balance over—at $6.12½.

95 Hogs averaging 200 lbs at	$6.25
12 Hogs under 200 "	6.05
18 Hogs at $6.05@6.25, dividing on 200 lbs.	
270 Hogs at $6.00@6.15, dividing on 200 lbs.	

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—There is very little life in the produce market. Flour is maintained in price, but more by the nerve of holders than by the business doing. Wheat is a little easier, or rather millers are less disposed to pay the face of late quotations. $1.00 for red is their offering price, though sellers hold at $1.05. White has but little demand for shipment, and none from local millers. Corn is inactive at last quotations—34c for ear, 36@37 for shelled. The latter figures are not more than nominal, since sales have been made below them. Oats are more ready at 27c, and sellers usually hold one cent per bushel higher. Barley is very irregular, as to quotations. The demand is limited, and those who are compelled to sell have to submit to a decline. The figures are nominally held at 70@75c. The brewers report a material reduction in their orders from the south for beer, and hence are restricted in their operations. Rye is still quoted at 60c.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8—P. M.—Flour unchanged and in fair demand at $6 for superfine. Mess pork dull and prices drooping, but not quotably lower; small sales at $18. Lard is steady at 9¾ and 10c for brl and keg. Bacon unchanged and dull. Whisky dull and the demand local and limited at 17@18c. Corn firm and in fair demand at a further advance; sales of 700 bags at 62c for mixed. Coffee in active demand at full prices; prime 13c. Sugar in fair demand, and the market firm at 5¾ and 6¼c for fully fair to choice; 9,000 hhds were received during the week. Molasses in fair demand, and prices advanced to 26c for choice; 16,000 brls were received during the week. Sight exchange on New York ¼ discount.

BALTIMORE FLOUR MARKET—Feb. 12.—The market for flour was decidedly heavy this morning, and the holders seemed anxious, while the buyers were rather shy. City mills super, we heard was offered at $5.12½@5.25, and Howard street and Ohio super were (although offered freely at $5.25) in market at lower figures. We heard of sales of 300 brls Howard street cut extra at $5.25, and 300 brls Howard street extra at $5.62½. We quote the market dull to-day at the following prices: City mills super at $5.12½@5.25; do extra at $5.75@6 5 87½, do regular shipping brands at $6.50@7.50 ₩ brl. Howard street and Ohio super $5.25; do do extra at $5.62½@5.75. Rye flour and corn meal are held at last week's prices, but we heard of no sales. Fresh ground rye flour at $4@4.12½; Baltimore and Brandywine corn meal at $3.25@3.37½ per brl.

SEEDS AT BALTIMORE—Feb. 12.—50 bu clover seed sold at $5 for 64 lbs closed the morning's sales so far as we heard. We still quote clover seed at $5@5 25; timothy at $2.25@2.75; flax seed at $1.25@1.35 ₩ bu.

SEEDS AT PHILADELPHIA—Feb. 12.—There is little or nothing doing in clover seed, and prices range at $4.50@4.75 ₩ bu; prime lots are generally held higher, and the only sale we hear of is 100 bags from second hands at $c ₩ lb.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET—Feb. 12.—There is very little demand for flour, and holders generally are free sellers at previous quoted rates; the only sales we hear of for export are 200 brls extra at $5.13¾, and 1500 brls extra family on terms kept private; standard superfine is held at $5@12½, the latter for good straight brands, without sales, except to the trade at from these figures up to $5.25 @5.95 for extras, and $6@6.50 ₩ brl for fancy brands, as in quality, and the market very dull. Rye flour is steady at $3.62½, and Pennsylvania corn meal at $2.87½ ₩ brl, but we hear of no sales of either.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Flour—Demand confined chiefly to limited orders and the city trade. Sales 1,000 brls city superfine private; 90 brls country, scratched at $4@4.25; 100 brls branded double extra, at $5.50, and 170 brls country double extra, in two lots, at $6.00@6.15. Wheat—Receipts small but market steady and firm. Sales comprise 175 bags at 95c; 150 bags, and 9,000 bu club at 98c; 600 bags club and 275 bags fall private; 500 bags fair fall at $1.08, and 28 bags prime fall at $1.20. Corn—Receipts large, and with high freight to the Southern coast, and no shipping facilities to the southern tributaries of the Ohio, the order demand is greatly circumscribed, and the market is consequently dull—buyers mostly contending for low figures. Sales to-day were confined to 500 bags mixed at 36c, delivered; 2,080 bags yellow at 38c; 630 bags do private; 257 bags choice mixed at 40c; 345 bags white in lots at 40@41c; 280 bags choice do at 41½@42c, in new gunnies. Oats—Demand inactive and confined chiefly to the city trade. Sales of 700 bags, in lots, at 30c; 130 bags private, and some 400 bags, in lots, at 31@ 31½c ₩ bu, in good second-hand and new bags. Barley—Very little inquiry. The only sale was of 25 bags fair spring at 45c, bags returned. Whisky—Market dull, and sales were confined to 102 brls in lots, less than half the supplies offered, at 14½c. Fruit—The market for dried continues dull. Sales 30 bags choice apples at 90c, and 45 bags poor peaches on p t. Seeds are in good demand. Sales 40 bags choice clover at $5.25; 3 bags prime timothy at $2.50; 25 bags fair do at $2.25; 40 bags dirty do at $2.15; and 300 Hungarian on p t. Flax in demand at 75c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

ST. LOUIS, February 13.—Pork—fair inquiry for barreled meats, and prices unchanged; sales of 50 and 130 brls city mess at $18; 50 do country M. O. at $17.25; 30 do clear mess at $19.50; 100 brls mess delivered at Cairo, private terms. No sales of bulk meats except in a retail way, at previous rates. Bacon—there is a moderate order demand at previous rates—say 7½c for shoulders, rib sides 10c; clear do 10½@11; sugar cured hams 10½; canvass do 11c packed. Lard—market very dull. Sales of about 50 brls and tcs country prime at 9¾c. Bought

had closed out at [illegible] for both shoulders and sides; [illegible] for bacon shoulders, rib and clear sides; [illegible]@$17 for mess pork; [illegible] for tierce, and 10c for keg lard.

BALTIMORE—Feb. 12.—There is a decided dullness in the provision market to-day, and advices from the west indicate a decline; but holders here are not yet disposed to yield. We heard of sales since our Saturday's report, of 180,000 lbs bulk sides at 8½c; 67 hhds bacon sides at 10½@10¾c, and quote the market firm at the following prices: Bulk meat shoulders at 7@7½c; sides at 9@9¾c; hams at 8½@9c. Bacon shoulders at 8@8½c; sides at 10@10½c. It must be remembered that these prices are "jobbing prices," while the Western commission merchants will sell at less prices to city trade. Pork—We heard of no sales of pork this morning, but were informed by holders that they asked $18@18.25 for mess; $14@14.50 for prime, and $13@13.50 for rump. Lard—No sales to report. Holders of Western are asking 10@10½c in brls and tcs, but the demand is so light that we have no sales to base a quotation on. City refined is held at 12½@13c.

MARKET BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—FLOUR—Rather more steady while prices generally have undergone no important change. The demand both for export and home consumption moderate. Sales 12,500 brls $5@5.05; super state, $5.20@5.75; extra state, $5@5.05 super western; $5.1@5.20@5.30 com to med extra western; $5.80@6.25 shipping brands extra R H O $5.55@7.00 trade brands do; market closing with holders generally refusing to sell at the inside quotations. Canadian flour steady with moderate business. Sales 325 brls at $5.35@6.75 com to choice extra. Rye flour limited request at $3.30@4.00 com to choice super. Corn meal limited business, prices in favor of buyers.

WHISKY—Lower; sales 350 brls at 17½@17¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat—Less doing. white prices are generally without important change; holders disposed to realize, but are unwilling to submit to any decline in order to do so; sales 5,600 bu northwestern club at $1.18; 6,000 bu amber Wisconsin at $1.20 in store; 5,400 bu white Canadian at $1.36 @1.46; 1,200 good white western at $1.45, and 500 bu choice white Kentucky at $1.60. Rye quiet and steady at 65@68c. Barley quoted at 65@80c, with moderate business doing at prices within the range. Corn—Less doing, but market continues firm; sales 36,000 bu at 61@65c for old mixed western in store, 61@63c for new do at railroad depot, 65@67½c for new yellow and white western, 73@77½c for good and choice white southern. Oats firmer and in fair demand; sales at 35@37c for western and Canadian, 37@38c for state.

SEEDS—Market for clover seed continues dull; sales 150 bags at 7½@7¾c. Linseed fair business reported; sales 2,000 bags Bombay at $1.57½.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits turpentine steady; sales 400 bls at 35@35½c; crude quiet and steady at 28⅞c for common. Rosin dull; sales 700 brls at $1.20@1.25. Tar dull at $2.25@2.50.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—dull, heavy and declining. Sales 370 brls at $17 for mess; $16 for sour do; $19 for clear; $13 for prime. Beef continues quiet and steady. Sales 160 brls at $4.75@5.00 for country prime; $5.75@6.25 for country mess; $8@10 for repacked mess; $10@11 for extra mess. Prime mess beef nominal at $15@15. Beef hams quiet and steady. Cut meats quiet and steady. Sales 100 pkgs at 6¾@8¾c for shoulders; 8@9c for hams. Hogs dull and heavy at 6¼@7c for corn fed dressed and 5½@5¾c live weights. Bacon dull and heavy. Lard steady and in better demand. Sales 570 bris at 9¾@10c for No. 1 to prime western. Butter unchanged at 10@14c for Ohio; 14@15c for State. Cheese quiet and steady at 9@10½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES.—Sugar, rather more doing to-day, but prices remain steady. Sales, 1,078 hhds at 4¾ @5c for Cuba; 5@5¾c for N O; 5¼c for Porto Rico. Molasses unchanged. Sales, 100 brls N O at 34@36c.

STOCKS.—Second board firm. Ch & R I, 58; C B & Q, 71¾; C & Tol 33¾; Ill C Scrip, 79; M C 55½; Harl pfd, 40¾; Erie, 35; M S gtd, 33⅞; N Y C, 78½; Treasury 11s, 100½; Tenn 6s, 73; Mo 6s, 66½; N C 6s 78; N C 7s, 88; Ind 5s, 85; M C 8s, 98; La C grant, 18; C & Q, 2d mtg, 57½.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible price table]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined, and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago Illinois.

Post Office address Box 171. oc8-ly

REMOVAL.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

NEW YORK,

Have united their two stores,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At No. 447 Broadway,

BETWEEN HOWARD AND GRAND STREETS.

Continuation of the

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,

Consisting of our entire stock, in liquidation of the estate.

By this arrangement both stocks will be thrown open to buyers, presenting an opportunity to buy Dry Goods at about HALF THEIR VALUE.

The whole must be disposed of within a short period, in order to carry out our arrangement with our creditors. The stock consists of

POPLINS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CLOAKS, MOURNING GOODS SHAWLS, SHAKER FLANNELS, &c.

Also—6,000 Dozen Kid Gloves,

The best Glove in the country.

Approved short notes will be taken from dealers for amounts exceeding $500.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., in Liquidation. fel2 e3 1mcod

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!!

RICHARDS' IRON CORN SHELLER,

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD!

Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.

PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. C. RICHARDS,

BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.

CIRCULARS.—We have a great variety of Script and other type for this class of work. New styles received as they are issued from the New York and Philadelphia Foundries. Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

HAND BILLS AND POSTERS, in one or many colors, cheap, &c. Tribune Office, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND. fe14-1w

SPRING BUSINESS.—Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers who will want new

Catalogues, Price Lists, Circulars, PAMPHLETS, &C.,

Should make their orders in time. We have the best of facilities for turning out a superior class of this kind of PRINTING. Call and examine our specimens and learn our prices before ordering. Letters by mail requesting estimates will receive prompt attention. Be as explicit as possible in your specification of orders. Address WM. H. RAND, fe14-1w Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

HOOPS. HOOPS. — MESSRS. FARRAR, LINK & CO., at Fort Wayne, Indiana, are manufacturing Round Hickory Flour, Pork and Whisky Barrel Hoops by Machinery. The Hoops are well Shaved and Lapped ready for the Cooper to put on the barrel. Consumers of Hoops will find it to their interest to give them a call. All orders promptly filled and attended to. Manufactory opposite the Depot Fort Wayne, Indiana.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all curable diseases, Acute and Chronic. Office hours till 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. and all hours of night at his residence, 54 West Randolph street.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, of best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade. THOS. R. WOOD & CO

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES! Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 32 Clark street, Chicago. The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur Gloves ever sold in Chicago. C. H. Bowen is also Agent for the West of Wilson's Sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults [illegible] and removing dead animals and any offensive matter. Orders directed Post Office, Chicago P. O. Box 1149 will receive prompt attention.

THE CHICAGO ART-UNION

Distribution and Exhibition.

This Exhibition of Paintings, Statuary, etc. will be closed on the Fifteenth of February, and the distribution of eight hundred and [illegible] HUNDRED WORKS OF ART for distribution among its [illegible] will take place on the [illegible] following. The Paintings and Sculptures to be drawn for, with other works will remain on exhibition up to the time of drawing. Tickets accompanied with a large Photograph of the Statue, the [illegible] gift, or a beautiful Chromo-Lithograph of Chicago are for sale, which entitle the holder to the Exhibition and the distribution, and admit to the [illegible] season of exhibition. Now is the time to see the Exhibition, and purchase [illegible]. Tickets for sale at the Gallery and principal stores and Book stores. Remittances from abroad should be sent to COL. SAM'L STONE, Treasurer, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] Apply at the Gallery. Exchange required.

$5,000 TO LOAN.—We want

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

SENATE.—Mr. CAMERON presented several petitions asking Congress to stand by the Constitution as it is; also other petitions in favor of the Crittenden Compromise.

Mr. BINGHAM presented the joint resolutions from the Michigan State Legislature expressing the adherence of Michigan to the Union, offering the military of the State to the Federal Government, and asking that no concessions be made to traitors. Mr. B. said that these resolutions had passed with great unanimity, and he thought that they expressed the feelings of the State.

Mr. KING presented the petition of Ben. Price and many others, in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. WADE presented a petition asking Congress to stand firm by the Constitution and the laws.

The bill to make further provisions for a consolidation of the Land Office was taken up.

Mr. FOOT offered a resolution that a committee of three Senators be appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect. Adopted.

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to organize the Territory of Nevada, and provide a Government for the Territory of Dacotah.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from 100 voters of Waterford, N. Y., in favor of the Crittenden resolutions; also a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the Tariff Bill.

Mr. WILKINSON presented petitions from the citizens of Minnesota, asking Congress to enforce the laws and preserve the Constitution and Union.

Mr. WILKINSON presented a petition from Minnesota in favor of the enforcement of the laws, the recapture of the forts, keeping the rivers free, and against compromises.

Mr. RICE presented a petition from the same State in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. Other petitions of the same nature were presented.

The President's Message was postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented memorials against changing the warehouse system.

The Tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER opposed it, contending that the revenue from public lands and the present tariff is sufficient to carry on the government if properly administered.

Mr. SIMMONS supported the bill, arguing for the abolition of the warehousing system, which was losing the government a million a year. Executive session Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. MORRIS asked leave to introduce a resolution that Washington's Farewell Address be read by the Clerk in this hall on the 22d of February, and that the President, the President elect, members of the Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate, Chief of the military, Naval Officers and the Commissioners of the Peace Convention be invited to be present.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois said that this would call for a session of the House on that day.

Mr. MORRIS of Pennsylvania replied that there ought to be one to hear the Farewell Address.

The resolution, being objected to, was not considered.

Mr. STANTON called attention to the report of Saturday's debates, saying Mr. Cox was therein represented as saying what he had not uttered here.

Mr. COX explained that he had allowed Mr. Hutchins to insert a paragraph at the latter's request.

Mr. STANTON deprecated such a course, saying it placed him in a position of having allowed Mr. Cox to make a remark without replying, and continued in some severe remarks as to Mr. Cox's proceedings.

Mr. COX defended himself, saying his remarks about Mr. Giddings were in response to the successor of Mr. Giddings.

Considerable debate on the subject ensued, by Messrs. STANTON, COX, and HUTCHINS.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then considered. The amendment that the central route shall go to Fort Riley from the mouth of the Kansas River was stricken out.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three was taken up.

Mr. CAMPBELL said if the forts and arsenals be returned he would listen to the complaints, and furnish a remedy. He argued that the territorial question should be settled by the admission of New Mexico, and favored the proposition of the Committee.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Select Committee of Five, submitted a report as to the alleged conspiracy. The Committee says if the purpose was at any time entertained of forming an organization to seize the District of Columbia or attack the Capital, or prevent the inauguration of Lincoln, it seems to have been rendered contingent upon the secession of Maryland and Virginia, and the sanction of one of them. Certain organizations in the District and Maryland, that, prior to the election, seemed to be open political clubs, have since assumed the character of military organization, and are now engaged in drilling, and expect to provide themselves with arms; some from State authorities, others from private subscriptions, but so far as the Committee is able to learn their purposes while they sympathize strongly with secession, there is no proof that they intend to attack either the Capital or District, unless surrender should be demanded by the State, to which they profess a high degree of allegiance. Some of these companies in Baltimore professed to be drilling for the sole purpose of preventing other military companies from passing through the State of Maryland.

Whether these representations are correct or not, the Committee failed to discover satisfactory evidence that they have any purpose whatever, as a mere mob without the sanction of the State authority, to attack the Capitol or any other public property in the District, or seize the District. If it is admitted that any of these organizations were hostile to the Government, they are in no proper sense secret, and are not therefore, such as are contemplated in the resolutions of the House.

The Committee is unanimously of opinion that the evidence before them does not prove the existence of a secret organization here or elsewhere hostile to the Government, that has for its object upon its own responsibility, to attack the Capital or any other public property here, or any interruption of the functions of the Government.

The Committee submit all the evidence and ask the same, and the report, to be printed and the Committee discharged.

Mr. BRANCH submitted his views, concurring entirely with the majority. He says it appears from the testimony of Gen. Scott, that seven companies of artillery and one of sappers and miners have been ordered to be quartered in the city, under the mistaken belief that the public property was in danger, and asks the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the quartering of troops of the regular army in this District and around the Capitol when not necessary for their protection from a hostile enemy, and during a session of Congress, is impolitic and may become destructive of civil liberty; and in the opinion of this House, the regular troops, now in it ought to be removed therefrom.

Mr. BRANCH demanded the previous question.

Debate followed, when Mr. DAWES wanted to know how he could offer a minority report when the majority report was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. BRANCH claimed the right to make a personal explanation.

Mr. DAWES said the reason the committee was unable to prove the existence of a conspiracy, was because the presence of the troops prevented its ripening into fruition. He moved to table Mr. Branch's resolution.

Mr. BRANCH remarked that his resolution was sanctioned by no other member of the committee. His name alone signed the minority report. The reason was, the majority report did not go far enough.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE deprecated as much as any lover of civil and religious liberty the gathering of an armed force. The evidence showed that there was danger at one time, and precautionary measures were adopted.

Mr. KUNKEL was satisfied that the whole inquisition originated with the War Department or Gen. Scott. He believed its object was to furnish to the country a plausible excuse for the concentration of a military force at Washington, or else it originated with the Governor of Md. or some of his emissaries, who had superinduced the movement, because he was the only man that has the audacity or temerity to assert such a combination to exist in the State of which he is the unworthy chief magistrate.

Mr. WEBSTER said Gov. Hicks acted from patriotic motives. His conduct was approved by two-thirds of the people of Maryland.

After some further debate, the resolution was tabled—125 against 35.

Message from Gov. Blair of Michigan.

DETROIT, Feb. 14.—Gov. Blair to-day, in a message accompanying joint resolutions of the New York and Indiana Legislatures for the appointment of commissioners to the Washington Peace Convention, says:—"Being aware of the previous action of the Legislature upon this subject, I have hesitated before farther calling attention to it. But it seems to me that circumstances affecting the propriety of sending commissioners are so far changed as to justify a farther consideration of the question."

It was believed the Legislature would reconsider their action, and commissioners be appointed to-day.

Latest from Pensacola, Florida.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Lieut. Gilman, one of the officers in command of Fort Pickens, arrived here this evening with despatches from Lieut. Slemmer and the commander of the vessel off Pensacola, to the Government. He left Pensacola on Saturday evening, having received a passport from Major Chase, who is in command of the Florida troops. He says the following vessels are off the harbor: the Brooklyn, Sabine, St. Louis, Macedonian and Wyandotte. The Brooklyn did not land her supplies at Fort Pickens, Lieut. Slemmer having notified them that he had ample supplies for three months. There are 1200 troops at Pensacola, and it is all that Major Chase and others in command can do to restrain them. Lieut. Gilman says he would not be surprised if an attack was made at any moment. The health of the officers and men on board of the vessels is good.

The Peace Conference—Guthrie's Proposition Passed with an Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The session of the sub-Committee of the Peace Convention lasted until midnight last night, and was at times stormy. Guthrie's proposition was substantially that of the Kentucky Legislature, and was finally carried with the proviso that no territory shall be hereafter acquired without the approval of three-fourths of the Senate.

Adjournment of Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—The Convention adjourned yesterday, till March 4th, to await the action of the Southern Congress.

The Storm at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 14.—A terrific snow storm from the north-east began yesterday [illegible] and still continues. The

From Kansas.

Great Distress of the Settlers in S. W. Kansas—Hostility of the Indians—Two Settlers Killed.

ATCHISON, K. T., Feb. 14.—A messenger from Hunter county, distant about two hundred miles from here, arrived last night with heartrending tales of the suffering for want of food and clothing in the extreme southwestern part of the State. He reported the winter as being the most severe yet experienced in Southern Kansas. The snow had fallen to the depth of 18 inches on the level. The cold was intense, and stock of all descriptions were dying off with fearful rapidity.

Most of the inhabitants were reduced to Buffalo meat alone, and not a team was able to make the journey through the snow. He walked 25 miles before finding a track after leaving the settlement, and seventy before he reached Emporia, where he took the stage and came in. The mail on the route had not been carried through for three weeks, owing to the great depth of snow and the intense cold.

Horses and cattle are dying all along the route, and many loads of provisions were abandoned in the middle of the prairies. The teams had died or given out, or the drivers had frozen their limbs and had to seek refuge in the nearest settlement to save their lives. One man will lose both his legs, another both hands.

The Osage Indians had attacked a party of the settlers, who were hunting wolves for their skins, and killed two, one of whom they burned and beheaded. The other they scalped. The messenger makes the most urgent appeals for teams and ample supplies to be immediately forwarded, which will be done without delay, as the committee are determined as long as their means holds out, that nothing shall die for lack of food.

Urgent appeals are made from the extreme Northwestern settlements for aid, to be sent there, as they report that their teams are in such a condition, that it is impossible for them to make the trip. A man sent in from the Blue lost one of his horses from weakness on the road, and the other was unable to go. Teams loaded with supplies were immediately dispatched by the committee, as he reported that many families had only a scanty supply of buffalo meat left. God only knows what the end will be if the reports brought in from the outside settlements are true, unless relief can speedily reach them. It is terrible to witness the distressing cases of suffering which are constantly brought before us.

Later and Important from Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The steamer New York arrived here this morning from Southampton, Jan. 29th.

ITALY—NAPLES, Jan 25th—5 P. M.—Yesterday the bombardment of Gaeta was continued by the Sardinian fleet. Gaeta has suffered much from the bombardment. The fire from the batteries of the place are feeble. Gen. Cialdini has lost but few men. A Sardinian gun-boat has been damaged.

NAPLES, Jan. 26th.—The bombardment of Gaeta continues. A treasonable correspondence of high importance which has been entertained with Gaeta, has been discovered.

GENOA, Jan. 25.—The *Corrier Mercantile* of to-day, says the bombardment of Gaeta is continued with prodigious effect from the batteries on the land side, conjointly with the powerful co-operation of the fleet. It is hoped that success will attend the efforts of the besiegers in a few days. The fleet withdrew on the 23d in order to repair damages, after having silenced nearly all the batteries. It was to recommence the bombardment on the same evening.

SPAIN.—Madrid, Jan. 25.—The *Correspondencia Autografa* says that the report that the Queen had sent money to Gaeta is unfounded. The *Correspondencia* says the Spanish Minister will stay with King Francis First as long as he remains on Neapolitan territory. It also states that Tuatan will be occupied by Spanish troops until the entire extension of the treaty by the Moors.

HUNGARY—Pesth, Jan. 27.—The inhabitants of Voivodina have protested against the incorporation of that province with Hungary, in an arbitrary manner. They demand the convocation of a Servian National Assembly.

DENMARK—Copenhagen, Jan 27.—A Ministerial ordinance has been addressed to all functionaries whose duties are in any way connected, with the calling out of the soldiers for the army, ordering them to take such as will enable them to execute as speedily as possible the orders for the military convocation already proclaimed, or for any other which may yet be proclaimed.

Severe Snow Storm in Northern Illinois.

CHICAGO TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Feb. 14.—The following dispatches have been received at this office from Northern Illinois and Iowa this morning:

DUNLEITH—Snowing hard, and blowing and drifting badly. The snow is about 12 inches deep.

PECATONICA—Snowed all night—snowing and blowing very hard. It is about 18 inches deep.

BELVIDERE—Snowed all night. Never saw anything like it. It blows a hurricane and snows like fury. Can't say how much fell—it's drifted so.

MARENGO—Never saw it snow so before. It snows and blows. We have got about 7 inches.

ELGIN—There is two inches of snow—drifting some.

FULTON—About 4 inches of snow. Snowing, blowing and drifting badly.

DEWITT—Snowing hard and drifting badly. Drifts 12 feet high.

CEDAR RAPIDS—Snow about a foot deep, and drifting badly.

PEKIN, Ill., February 14.—The river at this point has risen two feet since yesterday, and is still rising.

The Illinois River.

LASALLE, Ill., February 14.—The river at this point has risen ten feet. Ice not running yet.

The Freshet Subsiding.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—During the night the water is rapidly falling.

Death of R. H. Winslow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—R. H. Winslow of the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., died at Westport, Connecticut, to-day.

The Jury in the District Court of the United States, have returned a verdict against the Government on the facts in the case of Postmaster Fowler's bondholders, on the ground that Fowler was a defaulter to the amount of $50,000 when the bonds were signed. The case now goes to trial before a Judge on the question of law.

Journalism in England and the United States.

[From The Methodist.]

The Longmans, who are the Harpers of London, issue, at the beginning of every year, a list of newspapers and periodicals published in Great Britain, of which the following is a summary. There are printed in Great Britain 1,102 newspapers, distributed as follows: England, 791; Wales, 28; Scotland, 138; Ireland, 132; British Isles, 13. Of these there are 39 daily papers published in England; 8 in Scotland; 12 in Ireland; and 2 in the British Isles. The increase has been very great within the last thirty years. In 1821, there were published in the United Kingdom, 267 journals; in 1831, 295; in 1841, 472; and in 1851, 563; but in 1861 there are established and circulated 1,102 papers. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 481, of which no less than 207 are of a decidedly religious character. Among these, the Church of England has its special organs; and the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian communities, are fully represented in this branch of literature.

Compare this with the United States, and the result looks somewhat meager. In 1850, we had of newspapers alone (excluding magazines) no less than 2,800 separate publications, with an annual circulation of 426,409,978 copies; and this against 1,631 papers, and a circulation of 195,838,673 copies per annum, in 1840. In this last year we had already 138 dailies, and Great Britain had but 17. Fourteen of these were published in London, two in Glasgow, and one in Dublin—but *none* in Liverpool—already then the New York of England, and disputing with London Great Britain's commerce with the world. In 1850 there were 120 newspapers published in New York city alone, with an aggregate circulation per annum of 80,000,000 copies. At the same time Boston had 113 newspapers, circulating 34,000,000 copies per annum; and Philadelphia had 78, with a circulation of 48,000,000 copies; making a total in these three cities alone, of 309 journals, with a circulation of over 160,000,000 copies. In 1850 there were printed over twenty-one copies of newspapers to each person in the Union; while there was actually a separate publication to every 90,000 people. We may mention that the religious press, which has so great an influence in this country, counts up 220 weekly journals, leaving out of the account numerous semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly publications; and the religious newspapers of the United States have an annual circulation of nearly one million copies per week.

But the difference in price is as great as that in number. The London *Times* is sold at ten cents (when stamped), and the subscription comes to not less than $25 per annum. The best of our dailies are furnished at just one-fifth of that rate. *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the greater number of the other English magazines, are sold at sixty-two and a half cents per number; while the stereotyped price for magazines with us is twenty-five cents. If one should disdain advice, and subscribe for a year to each of the publications contained in the list of Messrs. Longman, he would have to spend, for his pig-headed experiment, something like $2,030, of which about $250 would be laid out in quarterlies, $650 in monthlies, and $1,000 in periodicals published at shorter intervals, being, of course, principally weeklies. Nor could he buy one single copy of each for much less than $150, of which more than $60 would be spent in the monthlies, about $65 in the quarterlies, and about $25 in the other kinds. To buy even only the periodicals of all kinds published in London alone, would be no trifle, as they amount in number to nearly 600, of which weeklies and dailies are 330, and monthlies more than 250.

DANGERS OF CRINOLINE.—A gentleman who made a sleighing excursion into the country a day or two since, relates a curious incident, suggesting the dangers or inconvenience of wearing too voluminous crinoline. On the road he was confronted by another gentleman in a cutter, flanked on each side by a lady, their crinoline extending over the sides of the cutter, like studdin'-sails on a man-of-war. In attempting to pass, one thill of his (our informant's) cutter penetrated the crinoline of one of the ladies, dragging her from the cutter; his horse became terrified, and reared upon his hinder feet, and for a moment the lady was actually suspended in the air. Very fortunately, the lady escaped falling under the horses' feet, and was rescued with no further damage than a slight wear and tear of crinoline and dignity. The gentleman who innocently occasioned the accident, says the spectacle presented was a most shocking one, and he will probably give crinoline (in cutters) a wide berth in the future.—*Oswego Times*.

OMITTED.—The names of two vessels were omitted in the list of European vessels which was given in the marine report yesterday morning. They were the schooners Lizzie Powell and Charles H. Walker. The former was a

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICANISM OF LANGUAGE.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anaemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it neither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relieved her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and give me the Pills and dont be all day about it either.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills

CURE

Sick Headache.

CURE

Nervous Headache

CURE

All kinds of

Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,

RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

Wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Wet Nurse. Apply at 8 o'clock P. M. at Dr. McVicker's Office, Room 8 at No. 113 South Clark st.

WANTED.—A servant girl to do general housework for a small family. Good references required. Enquire at 179 State. fe13x3t

WANTED.—$1,200 wanted from the first of March for one or two years at 10 per cent, without commission for loan. Undeniable real estate security given. Address immediately P. O. Box 813. fe13x3t

WANTED—A man and wife, without children to go on a farm. The man to understand farming, and the woman to do housework. Good wages will be paid. Inquire at 139 South Water street, Chicago.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to dispose of an article which commands a ready sale.

A Small Capital only Required.

Call at Room No. 39 Matteson House, between the hours of 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M. DURFEE, KINNEY & CO.

WANTED—A small family, all grown, want to rent for one or two years a house on Wabash or Michigan Avenue, north of 12th street or on the North Side, east of Dearborn street. Rent not to exceed $600 per year. Best of reference given. Location must be stated. Address Drawer 5930. Possession wanted as soon as possible.

WANTED—A Share in a safe, profitable and legitimate business, by a practical business man with about $4,000. Address "M." at Post Office Box No. 3419, with full particulars and real name, without which no notice will be taken of any communications.

WANTED—A Stock of DRUGS AND FIXTURES, For which the advertiser will pay part cash, and balance in good Illinois Land contiguous to the Illinois Central Railroad, in a thickly settled country. Address Box 1532 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A purchaser for a well assorted stock of Merchandise, consisting of $773 worth of Dry Goods, $461 worth of Hardware, $330 worth of Clothing, $150 worth of Hats and Caps, $400 worth of Boots, Shoes, &c. Country Merchants visiting the city will be liberally dealt with. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT, Masonic Temple, No. 83 Dearborn street.

WANTED—A 15 to 25 Horse Power Engine and Boiler to exchange for 310 acres of Land, 45 miles from Chicago, on the M. C. R. R., one mile east of Lake Station. For particulars inquire of BAILIE & SEYMOUR, Commission Merchants, 156 South Water street, P. O. Drawer 6137.

WANTED.—An Ale Brewer of good character and ability to go to the country. Address, postage paid, Letter Box 737 P. O., or call at No. 9 Masonic Temple, Dearborn street, to N. A. KORKE, Attorney.

WANTED—Buffalo Mutual Insurance Co's Scrip, issue of 1857. HINCKLEY & HANDY, No. 4 Board of Trade Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—We are authorized to offer a stock of Dry Goods, Ready Made clothing and Boots and Shoes, amounting in all to about $9,000 for sale for one half cash and one-half in real estate or good notes well secured. The whole or part is offered. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. fe11-e27-1w

FINE STOCK.—The subscriber offers for sale the celebrated Morgan Stallion SHADRACH, out of Champion, and Draft Horse BLACK GOLIAH, out of Coester, imported from England in 1857. For terms, description, pedigree, &c., address JAMES B. ESTEY, Canton, Ohio, or WRIGHT & BERBER, 164 Michigan street, Chicago.

TO BREWERS AND MALSTERS.—The advertiser, a Practical Brewer of thirty years experience, is desirous of an engagement as a Brewer or Maltster. He is capable of taking the general management of a Brewery. Address "J. H." care of P. O. Box 6093, Chicago, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The desirable dwelling, No. 13 Adams street, contains ten rooms. Stable and Carriage House in the rear will be rented on favorable terms to a good tenant. Possession given the 1st of May. Apply to THOMAS BASSETT, 192 Lake street, corner of Wells.

TO RENT—Two pleasant front rooms, with or without board at No. 95 North Wells street. Rooms are furnished.

TO RENT.—A six-roomed cottage House, No. 123 West Peck street. Rent $10 per month. Apply to ALEX. WHITE, 124 Washington street.

TO RENT.—A First Class Residence. I will lease my house at the corner of Monterey street and [illegible] Avenue, in the South Division, for a term of years. The lot is large, house first-class, and commands an unsurpassed view of the Lake. Possession given at any time between now and the first of May. J. J. BEARDSLEY.

TO RENT—A Store and House, on West Lake street, third door from Canal. Possession given at once. Store, ten rooms, including ten rooms, exclusive of the store, well adapted for a boarding house and saloon. Location for business one of the best on the West Side.

ALSO—Two or three Rooms in the house corner of Clinton and Carroll streets (entrances entirely separate from other tenants). Rooms very desirable for a small family and rent very low. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 160 Washington street, Office number 6, or address P. O. Box 4163.

TO RENT—A three-story English Basement Brick House, near Union Park, of easy access by Randolph or Madison street Cars. House very pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements. Title of the old Street Posession given at once. Rent low to a good tenant.

ALSO—To be rented on the 1st of May, several very pleasant Houses near Union Park. For particulars address Box No. 4163 Chicago Post Office, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 160 Washington street, Off'e No. 6.

TO RENT.—The Five Story Marble Front Store, No. 16 Lake street, the only store for rent in the large wholesale block on Lake street between State street and the Great Central Depot. Possession given any time between February and May. Inquire at No. 16 Lake street, or S. SAWYER.

TO RENT—Furnished House to be rented in a pleasant and healthful location near Union Park, of easy access by either Randolph or Madison street cars. House three story brick, contains gas, bath rooms, &c., &c. Also use of stable in the rear if wanted. Apply at 160 Washington street Room No. 6, or address Post Office Box 4163.

Store and House,

To be rented, on West Lake street, third door from Canal. Possession given at once. Ten rooms in the House. Well adapted for a Boarding House and Saloon. Apply as above.

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets,

ONE LARGE HALL.

Also a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIS, 79 South Water street, corner of State.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—One of Lillie's Fire and Burglar Proof, Combination Lock Safes, the best made. Will be sold at a great bargain. Apply at store 249 Lake street.

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES

LOTS AND LANDS

In Chicago and vicinity. Apply to BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., oc17 d381y 182½ South Water street.

FOR SALE—A Twenty Year School Lease, with Improvements, being the corner of Canal and Madison street. It is one of the best business stands in Chicago. If not sold by the first of March will be to rent for a term of years. Inquire of G. R. HOLMES, No. 30 West Randolph street, or of O. A. CRARY.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand Portable Steam Engine, six horse power, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of H. THOMAS, Geneseo, Ill., or J. JONES, JR. & CO., 231 South Water st.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

Owing to the ill health of the proprietor of one of the best Republican newspaper establishments in Western Illinois is offered for sale at a great bargain. For particulars call upon or address H. A. PORTER, at the Chicago Type Foundry.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and Lady can find a suit of pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with Board. Also, two single rooms at 141 Wabash avenue.

General Notices.

FUSIL OIL.—Wanted 500 brls DELIVERED IN BOSTON.

Free from Alcohol and pure. E. F. HEBARD, 65 Washington street, Boston.

GUNNY BAGS.—100,000 Gunny Bags, Extra Heavy, FOR SALE CHEAP, At the Corn Exchange Bag Factory, 167 South Water street. HART, ASTEN & CO.

5,000 HIDES WANTED,

For which the highest market price will be paid. Office, 147 South Water street; Warehouse, 249 South Water street. J. L. CHAPMAN, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Orders for purchase will receive prompt attention.

FOR SALE or Exchange for Chicago City Property, unincumbered, or a stock of Merchandise, 80 acres of land near Iowa City, 120 acres land in Iowa County, near Marengo, 80 acres of land in Polk County Iowa, 160 acres land in Wright County, near Hull, 120 acres land in Carver County, Minnesota, 80 acres land in Hennepin County, Minnesota, 7 acres near St. Anthony City, 160 acres of land near Hillsboro, Illinois.

A good farm of 80 acres in Dane County, Wisconsin. A good dwelling house, barn and two lots, good well in kitchen, in Batavia Scott County, Iowa. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Masonic Temple No. 83 Dearborn street, Chicago.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS—For sale—150 packages Virginia Manufactured Tobacco, consisting of Tens, Halves and Pound Lumps, in cads, Quarters and Half Boxes. 100,000 Domestic and Imported Cigars. Will be exchanged for a good residence in Chicago. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—for a desirable residence in Chicago, furnished or unfurnished, a handsome and well located residence and large lots of ground in the city of Brooklyn, New York, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Masonic Temple.

45 TONS DRIED PEACHES, 5 Tons Dried Apples, In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by A. PEUGNET, No. 1 Hilliard's Block, Cor. South Water and Clark streets.

NEARLY 200 SONGS FOR 12 CENTS. THE SHILLING SONG BOOK, containing all the best songs of the day, a large number of which, being copyrights, are not to be found in any other collection. Sent by mail post paid, on receipt of 12 cents. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

A. DE ANGUERA,

PIANO FORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER,

110......LAKE ST., (Up-stairs)......110

SAFES.—Great bargains are offered in order to reduce stock before removing into new quarters on first of April.

$ 75	for Safes formerly sold for	$115
80	" " "	140
90	" " "	140
100	" " "	150

☞ Also, several Second Hand Safes. FRED. W. PRATT, Agent, 167 South Water street.

FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND WATER PROOF OIL BLACKING.—Notwithstanding the many attempts to imitate this article there is none equal to the original [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

C. B. DUPEE, Wholesale PROVISION DEALER, Office 37 State Street. Packing House on South Clark Street, near Twelfth. In store and on hand through the season, BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS TRIPE, PIGS' FEET SMOKED BEEF, &C.

C. B. D. would invite the attention of Grocery, Hotel Keepers and Provision Dealers generally, to his SUPERIOR SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BEEF, which has had preference over all other brands offered for sale in the Northwest for the past five years. ☞ Ample Fire-Proof Warehouse Facilities for the storage of all kinds of Barrel Provisions, Flour, and Dressed Hogs.

LEEDOM & BARRINGTON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 130 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. HAMPTON LEEDOM. W. L. BARRINGTON. REFERENCES—Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Alvah Buckingham, (of the firm of Sturges & Buckingham,) Chicago, Ill.; Farmers' and Millers' Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. S. Guthrie, Buffalo, N.Y.; King Brothers, Toledo, Ohio.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 218½ South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE, WM. H. RICE, S. L. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 SOUTH WATER STREET 186 Aiken's Buildings, Chicago. Business confined strictly to Commission.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, (Late of the firm of Tucker, Randolph & Carter.) COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission Business. Advances made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

MELLEN & OLMSTED, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [Successors to Jesse Weller and Weller, Mudd & Mellen.] 176 South Water Street. Advances made on Consignments to us and to our friends South and East. REFER TO E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Betts, Mellen & Wyman, St. Louis; Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa. C. C. MELLEN, late of Weller, Mudd & Mellen. S. S. OLMSTED, late with Putnam, Olmsted & Co. Burlington, Iowa.

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SHERMAN & HALL, Produce and Commission Merchants, 97 SOUTH WATER STREET 97 Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East.

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE generally, by THOMAS NASH.

EDWARD SACKET, Commission Merchant, No. 186½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. REFER to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; J. W. Seaver & Sons, Philadelphia; T. P. Pulcer & Co., New Orleans.

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES L. DAVIS. ALBERT E. PITKIN.

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 13 South La Salle Street, Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago. JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. L. D. RUMSEY.

CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable. FLINT & WHEELER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. E. V. CHAMBERLAIN. H. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 156 South Water st. Pomeroy's Buildings, Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. JAS. H. BAILIE. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Morris, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively. 2 and 3 LASALLE STREET, 2 and 3 CHICAGO.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water St., Chicago.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. REFER to—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co. Alonzo Richmond & Co. Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 182 1-2 South Water St., Chicago. V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 143 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office No. 12 River Street. PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. ☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Banks; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. H. V. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 214 SOUTH WATER STREET. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for [illegible].

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Refer to [illegible] Chicago; [illegible] & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. S. W. [illegible].

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Hides, &c. &c. 223 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [illegible].

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c. on Commission. Advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. E. B. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Country Produce generally. Seeds of all kinds, Wool, Hides, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 138, 136 and 140 [illegible]. A. E. NEELY. J. F. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINSHIP.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building, Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

CORN WANTED.—I will pay the highest market price for 20,000 Bushels Corn on the car, delivered on the Railroad Track. S. MARSH, northeast corner Rush street Bridge. Caloric Dried Meal from New Corn, [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss. Superior Court of Chicago. March Term, A. D. 1861. Stephen Tallmadge vs. [illegible]. Writ of Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Francis E. West, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Stephen Tallmadge and against the estate of the said Francis E. West, for the sum of [illegible] hundred and eleven dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County to execute, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Francis E. West shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the [illegible] Monday of March, A. D. 1861, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Stephen Tallmadge, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. [illegible], Clerk.

ELDRIDGE & TOURTELLOTTE, Plff's Att'ys.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the [illegible] notes mentioned in two Deeds of Trust, dated [illegible] 15th, 1855, executed by Hiram Joy and [illegible], to the undersigned Trustee, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 116 of Deeds, one of the said Deeds being [illegible], and the other on page [illegible]. Now I, the said Trustee named in said Deeds, will on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1861, at the hour of [illegible] noon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, [illegible] [illegible] said City of Chicago, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the City of Chicago. Also, a certain [illegible] [illegible]. Also, One Lot or block seventy-five (75) [illegible] division by the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal of the west half of Section [illegible] Township thirty-nine (39) north of range [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] demption of said Joy & Fribble, and [illegible] [illegible] and incumbrances, however, to a [illegible] Block seventy-five (75), executed by said Joy to David W. Gorham, recorded in said Recorder's office in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, Page [illegible] to secure the payment of two [illegible].

EPHRAIM INGALLS, Trustee. Chicago, February 8, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss. Cook County Circuit Court, February Term, A. D. 1861. Samuel C. Davis, Charles R. [illegible] Perkins vs. David H. Stout and John L. Demick.

Public notice is hereby given to the said David H. Stout and John L. Demick that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Samuel C. Davis, Charles R. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins, and against the estate of the said David H. Stout and John L. Demick for the sum of eight hundred and [illegible] dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said David H. Stout and John L. Demick shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1861, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Samuel C. Davis, Charles R. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WM. H. [illegible], Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'y.

NOTICE OF SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage bearing date on the [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, in trust, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the State of Wisconsin, in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, on Pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and whereas under said mortgage, and the appointment of [illegible] [illegible] provisions of said mortgage, successor to the said Trustee in his place. Now, therefore, [illegible] power of said mortgage and the statute [illegible] [illegible] on the second day of [illegible] [illegible] of said Sheboygan and Mississippi [illegible] in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, [illegible] the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of [illegible] [illegible] by said mortgage now outstanding, with the interest unpaid being the amount claimed to be [illegible] sion of the Railroad of said Company from the City of Sheboygan to [illegible] [illegible] together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, buildings and all the lands and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and other [illegible], and also all the locomotive engines, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] thereto, whether obtained under the charter [illegible] [illegible] of their charter or conveyed to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] said first division of their railway or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee. [illegible] December 18th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas John T. Sherman, of the City of New York, [illegible] a mortgage unto the undersigned, John [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of New Jersey, [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, Page [illegible] [illegible] premises hereinafter described [illegible] [illegible] of a certain note for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dated July 2d, A. D. 1858, [illegible] [illegible] on the first day of February A. D. 1861 [illegible] interest [illegible] [illegible] at the rate of ten per cent per annum from [illegible] of April, A. D. 1858; and whereas default has been made in the payment of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cipal sums due and payable.

Now, therefore, I, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, on the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1861, at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] County of Cook, State of Illinois [illegible].

Dated Chicago Dec 29, A. D. 1860. JOHN B. [illegible].

FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys.

The above sale is postponed until the [illegible] seventh day of March next, at the same hour and place above mentioned. JAMES S. [illegible].

FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys. Chicago January 31st, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago—in Chancery. William E. Ogden, Eleanor G. Ward, vs. Dudley [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] D. Roots, Trustee for the use of Louis [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Phoebe A. Avery, Frederick Tuttle, Henry [illegible] George W. Lay, Jr., William T. Bruce, [illegible] Walker, Henry A. Huntington, Philip W. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Chapin and Daniel [illegible].

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above cause on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1861, I, [illegible], Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago in said County of Cook, on the twenty-fifth (25th) day of February, A. D. 1861, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] the following described real estate, situated in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lot five (5) and six (6), in block thirteen (13), in [illegible] [illegible] Addition to Chicago. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated January 31st, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE.—Personal Property belonging to the estate of William M. [illegible] deceased, consisting of the one-half part of [illegible] "David Morris" her tackle, apparel and furniture, to be sold at vendue on board said barque at the Galena Rail Road Dock, on the [illegible] day of the twenty-sixth of February, A. D. 1861. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on the day of said day. TERMS—Notes, one-half at three months, one-half at six months, with interest, with two indorsed securities, will be taken in payment. [Signed] DAVID MORRIS, PHILIP L. PRICE, [illegible]

Cleveland, O., Feb. 4, 1861.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the Valley of Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y., eight miles south of the Village of Medina on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. The principal Acid Springs are [illegible] in number; besides these are others. They [illegible] within a circuit of about fifty rods. The [illegible] qualities of the waters are fully shown by the [illegible] testimonials. They contain a very large [illegible] Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Iron, [illegible] Sulphate of Lime. The great medicinal [illegible] secured by these waters depend very [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] these resulting from the Scrofulous [illegible] [illegible] been cured by their use. In Skin diseases [illegible] confirmed Leprosy—the waters have been [illegible].

Opinions of Medical and Scientific gentlemen given to the circulars. The following [illegible] been speak in strong terms of the [illegible] these waters:

Prof. Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., [illegible] Mc[illegible], M. D., [illegible] of New York; Dr. R. Campbell [illegible], Dr. J. S. Schuler, of Lockport, N. Y., [illegible] commend the waters confidently. Dr. [illegible] a case of chronic diarrhoea of several years [illegible] which was cured by the use of the water. [illegible] says: "I am satisfied that these waters are valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. [illegible] "They must be highly beneficial in all cases of the stomach and bowels." [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Water before the Academy of [illegible] New York, in which he states that the water is decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent, and that the class of diseases to which it is particularly adapted, are chronic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] diseases; chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, chronic diarrhoea, chronic [illegible] cases of passive hemorrhages—such as [illegible] fluxes, and the colliquative sweats [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from protracted fevers, to excite the [illegible] to [illegible] digestion; in diarrhoea, dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Water, diluted, taken three times a day [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Other testimonials, may be seen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. H. W. BOSTWICK, [illegible]

GIFFARD'S PATENT Self-Acting Water Injector FOR FEEDING BOILERS.

Having been appointed the [illegible] Agents in this section, we invite the attention of interested parties to [illegible] are now prepared to [illegible]. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO. [illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. [illegible] [illegible] street, METALIC COFFINS. Also—Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all sizes, prepared with Hearses and Carriages [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Vault in Cemetery.

OSAGE ORANGE. Having been engaged for the last [illegible] in gathering this seed, I would say to [illegible] through the West that I have had a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ville, Ky.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 89 Washington Street, [illegible]

The subscriber is prepared to furnish [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Editors and Proprietors.

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, WILLIAM BROSS, CHARLES H. [illegible], JOSEPH M[illegible], ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year [illegible]
Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per week [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers per six months [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year [illegible]
Weekly, single subscribers [illegible]
" 3 copies [illegible]
" 5 copies [illegible]
" 10 copies [illegible]
" 20 copies and one to getter up of Club [illegible]

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time [illegible].

☞ Money, in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address, "Chicago Tribune," Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

STARVATION IN KANSAS.

Again we entreat all friends of the starving people of Kansas to send their supplies toward the Missouri with all possible speed. The men and women and children of that State are starving! The accounts which reach us from there of the sufferings and of the death already begun, are appalling. Famine is in the land, and gaunt hunger is doing its terrible work. We entreat our Legislature, now in session, to give a helping hand to the noble work of relief. There are no votes to be made by the charity which Illinois may extend to her sister State in distress; but there are grateful prayers ready to ascend to Heaven for the blessing of whomsoever shall do the Good Samaritan's part. Let the sum which Illinois, in her sovereign capacity, may send be generous, we beg. But little or great, let it be voted without delay that the desparation now threatening a suffering people, may be still kept at bay! Will not men of all parties, at Springfield, cease their dissensions for an hour, and unite, for humanity's sake, in one noble and charitable act? Let them remember that death by starvation stares forty thousand people in the face, and that they hold in their hands the means of partial relief! Will they do this thing?

LINCOLN'S POLICY.

The explicit declarations of the Illinois *Journal* in regard to Mr. LINCOLN's policy, coupled with the pregnant questions asked of Mr. LINCOLN himself at Indianapolis, will remove all doubt, if any has been heretofore entertained, as to the true character of the incoming Administration. While we say this, and while we rejoice in the fact that the Government is about to fall into hands that will wield its powers vigorously and honestly for the maintenance of the Union and the defeat and punishment of treason, we assume that, without a word of explanation, the *Journal's* statement will lead many astray. It leaves the impression upon the careless reader that the President will recommend extreme and violent measures as those best fitted to the exigency. Certainly that is not the impression which our respected contemporary wished to convey—certainly that is not the impression that Mr. LINCOLN would have stamped upon the public mind. That he will at last recover all the "forts, arsenals, custom-houses, post-offices, mints, revenue cutters and other national property wrongfully withheld," we have no doubt; nor have any doubt either that his initiatory attempts in that direction will be such as the most violent anti-coercionist will cordially approve, if he is not a secessionist at heart. We do not believe that the President will resort to more decisive means until all hope that nothing but a conflict of arms will compel obedience to the Constitution and the laws, is exhausted. Read with such a comment, the *Journal's* article, which we print herewith, is conclusive and satisfactory.

A SAVING CLAUSE.

One Major Hawkins, of Smith county, Mississippi, is at Springfield, in this State, where he has been sent by his neighbors to solicit aid for the starving people of the locality in which he lives. A public meeting was called a day or two ago, to take the case into consideration, and a series of resolutions pledging donations of grain were passed, and a committee was appointed to solicit contributions. The resolutions close with the following:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the chairman to solicit donations, and to correspond with the benevolent among our constituents, and to assure Major Hawkins of our hearty and active sympathy.

Resolved, That it is no more than right that the corn thus contributed should be let into that foreign country free of duty.

The touch of humor in that last resolve would make the grimmest of secessionists crack a smile. Let us hope that the Major will not be disappointed in the object of his journey, and that the Republic of Mississippi will let the corn pass her custom houses free of impost.

The Bryan Hall Meeting—More "Excluding."

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I observe that the signers of the call for the Bryan Hall meeting to-morrow evening have not only come down from their high horse by adding a paragraph to admit all Democrats and exclude all Republicans who do not "coincide with the views of the above call," but they have gone so far as to specially exclude Mr. R. M. Hough from any participation in its proceedings. They desire the presence of "all friends of law and order," and by implication they do not want any one to attend who is not a friend of law and order. Now it is a notorious and palpable fact that the meeting of Wednesday evening last was progressing under favorable auspices, and in strict conformity to law and order, until Mr. R. M. Hough rushed upon the Chairman and thrust him out of his seat by violence. Mr. Hough was the first one to inaugurate ruffianism in the hall, and he ought not to complain if he came out second best in the rencounter.

I can but admire the tact of the signers of the call in so modifying it as to exclude Mr. Hough. The delicacy of the hint may not be perceptible to one who is so noted for going the "whole hog," but I do trust that he may make a personal application of the allusion to Law and Order so aptly and judiciously appended. J. D. H.

State Fair.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your paper of to-day I have read an extract from the Dixon Telegraph, in which the writer censures the Chicago Mechanics' Institute for opposing (as he imagines) the State Agricultural Society in holding their Fair in Chicago. Instead of the Institute, as a body, or its members, opposing the State Agricultural Society, they are unanimous in favor of the Fair being held here, and will do what they can to help it; but there is an opposition to making the Annual Fairs in Chicago, an individual speculation, and discarding entirely the prior rights of the Institute. Who cannot see, that if permanent Fair Grounds are fitted up as proposed and put in the hands of individuals they will use it for their own interest. Nothing else would be expected. Should we not then have all the Fairs, horse shows and cattle shows that our city would patronize, leaving the interest of Mechanics Institute out of the question hereafter. All that the Institute wants is, if permanent Fair Grounds are fitted up by the liberality of our citizens, to have as much interest in it, after this year, as their former efforts to establish Fairs in Chicago, and its usefulness to the public entitles them to. We wish simply to maintain our standing as a Society, formed for the benefit of mechanics, against any private speculation.

February 15, 1861. S. D. CHILDS.

Pork—not Principles For Sale.

CHICAGO, February 15th, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Being subscribers and constant readers of your valuable journal, we have been somewhat pained the past week in reading the articles you have published concerning *Pork Packers*. As one would be led to suppose from them that *all* of our Provision merchants were identified with the small knots of those who us'd their influence in getting up the great *failure* of a meeting last Wednesday evening, allow us as Pork Packers—having a large Southern trade—to assure you that all Chicago packers, although willing to supply the South with product for cash, are not quite ready to supply principles on the same terms.

PORK PACKERS.